

OLYMPIA PICTURE
Sandhurst
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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.
"The Three Bright Lights at Bori Bunder"
6-30 TWICE
NIGHTLY. 10 p. m.
LAST NIGHTS

JOSEPHINE DAVIS
JOSEPHINE DAVIS
JOSEPHINE DAVIS

The greatest comedienne Bombay has
ever seen.

THIS WEEK'S SUCCESSES
"SNOOKY OOKUMS"

"IN MY HAREM"

The famous "Jumping Jacks"

ROSE AND ELLIS
ROSE AND ELLIS

WHAT AN ACT.
He literally "Juggles with death"

at each show.

THE BLIND FOLD JUMP.
The last word on sensationalism

LILY EYTON
LILY EYTON

Our latest little London Girl.
A HIT. A SUCCESS.

Songs with a chorus
AND

THE GAIETY PICTURES
POPULAR PRICES

THURSDAY NEXT
GALA NIGHT

when
JOSEPHINE DAVIS

will bid
"AU REVOIR" TO BOMBAY

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"THE HONEYMOON SONG"

"Come on dearie"

"I don't want to"

It's a gem. Don't miss it.

A NIGHT WITH THE STARS.

14 ARTISTES 14

JOSEPHINE DAVIS

BILLY GELLER

THE HUXHAMS

MISS INA MILNE

HUGH HUXHAM

DAN WELDON

FRED. HERAND

HUGH STEVNE

MISS EDITH HUXHAM.

LILY EYTON

ROSE AND ELLIS

LEO ROSE

LILIAN ELLIS.

TOM DAVIS TRIO.

T. DAVIS

J. DAVIS

MISS DAVIS

14 STAR ARTISTES

BOOK SEATS

To Day

AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.

THURSDAY NEXT

FIRST APPEARANCE

of the

TOM DAVIS TRIO

TOM DAVIS TRIO

TOM DAVIS TRIO

MOTORING IN MID-AIR

ON

PUCCA MOTOR CYCLES.

The wonder of Australia.

THE HUXHAMS

THE HUXHAMS

THE HUXHAMS

COMEDY COMPANY

IN THE

MUSICAL RAGTIME SCENE

THE

RAGTIME

RESTAURANT

Parodies. Parodies

"Oh you Beautiful Roll"

"And here's some beer"

Lager Beer Lager Beer

"Every body's chewing it"

YOU MUST BE THERE

AND

THE EMPIRE FOUR

SINGERS ALL

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

Selig's Great Leonine Melodrama

THOR: LORD OF THE JUNGLE.

3,000 Feet of Nerve-Thrilling Pictures.

THESE WILD-ANIMAL DRAMAS ARE THE WONDER OF

THE MOVING-PICTURE WORLD.

If You Miss This

You Will Miss a Good Thing

We are also showing:

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Love Finds a Way. (Comedy.)

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

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First Class English Offices we are

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REASONABLE OFFERS &

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valuable and effects such as glass

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furniture, piano, horses and

carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c.

&c. Should apply to the under-

signed for reasonable offers and

prompt cash on delivery. Ad-

vances paid on the same.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH.

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.

Hats, Helmets and Caps.

Shirts, Collars and Ties.

Gladstone and Kit Bags.

Holdalls and Stocks.

Leather and Steel Trunks.

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By Dr. O. S. MARDEN.

THIS volume will enable the reader to

discover his strong points and guard

his weak ones. It will help him to find his

right place in life, and teach him how to

bring out the very best that is in him, and

that, too, in spite of the most adverse cir-

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N.B.—Each book is complete in itself and

is a reprint of the Genuine American Edition

of this famous author.

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Picket Road, Bombay

or from any Bombay Booksellers.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the al-

teration of the advertisement to

be inserted in Tuesday's paper

and trust you will spare no efforts

to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in

your paper have been very success-

ful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testi-

monials of this character and if

you wish your business to be

attended with equally successful

results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Satur-

day, the 23rd June 1914, giving data for the preceding

24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.10" of rain. Skies

are clear. The south-west Punjab and moderate rain

heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in

defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The

air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

At Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. The air is drier

than usual in Rajputana. Both day and night tempera-

tures are in excess at Bilawal, Jaipur and Jodhpur. Night

temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rains

have been nearly general in Gujarat and Kathiawar:

Bhilai had 0.57", Dwaraka 0.58", Rajkot 0.75", Deesa

0.57", Ahmedabad 1.31" and Surat 4.05". Skies are

moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in

excess in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West;

night temperature is in excess at Nawanagar but in defect

in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen

except in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts:

Khandwa has had 0.48", Akola 2.88", Amravati 1.16",

Nagpur 0.27 and Chanda 0.50". Skies are heavily clouded

in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded

elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and Hosh-

angabad and in excess at the stations where rain has

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(RUSSIAN TELEGRAMS.)

The Bombay Mail of 13th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 1/2% .. 74 15/16 plus 1/16

Exchange on London at Paris Pcs. 25.18 1/2

Rentes 3% .. 83 1/2

Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50

Bar Silver Spot .. 26 1/2 plus 3/16

Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26 1/2 plus 3/16

Closing Tote of silver—Rise caused by bear covering.

Rupce Paper 3% .. 63 7/16 1/16

Change on India 30 d/st. (Bankbuying Rate) .. 1 3/4 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% .. 400,000

Amount Paid into the Bank of England .. 29,000

3% Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 89 unchgd.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 21 1/16

Indian Bank Bills 6m/st 2 1/16 1/16

Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 2 1/16 unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) .. 77/9

Interest day to day loans .. 2 1/2 unchgd.

7 day market loans .. 2 1/2 unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .. 10,000

Gold to Bombay .. 100,000

Gold Coin to Bombay .. 30,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 8,000

Futures at New York July .. 12.81 plus 19

Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.61 plus 9

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25 unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 9/16 unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.07—2

Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.62 plus 9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 4.87 1/2

Demand Bills .. 5.63 plus 1/2

Silver Commercial Bars .. 115,000

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 31,000

Exports to Great Britain .. 14,000

to France and Continent 45,000

Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. 385,000

at Interior Ports .. 195,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 4,000

Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. 1,000

Sales of East Indian .. 100

Imports .. 4,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot—Pressed sale-irregular.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures quiet steady.

Tone of Manchester Market unsettled with little doing.

Mid. Americans .. 7.58—5

Egyptian F.G.F. .. 9.10 unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. 12.67 plus 5

Oct. 12.56 .. 4

New York Official noon call .. 12.69 .. 7

Oct. 12.67 .. 6

New Orleans 10 a.m. .. 13.00 .. 9

Oct. 12.58 plus 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months. To-day's price.

J.J. 7.22 — 1

J.A. 7.22 — 1

A.S. 7.06 — 2

S.O. 6.66 unchgd.

O.N. 6.75 —

N.D. 6.68 —

D.J. 6.68 —

J.F. 6.67 —

M.A. 6.68 — 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Liverpool, June, 26th.

Tone "Dhotties" and "Shirtings" firm more doing.

Tone "Clothes" steady, moderate enquiry

West American 54's .. 11 1/2

West Egyptian 80's .. 17

Tone "Yarns" .. Quiet

West Egyptian 32's .. 12

Twist 32's W.T.C. .. 10 1/2

" 32's B. 11

" 36's W.T.C. 10 1/2

" 36's B. 11 1/2

" 42's .. 11 1/2

" American 60's .. 15 1/2

" Egyptian 60's .. 16 1/2

" 80's .. 21

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37 3/8 yards 16 by 12—6ths. Red Heading .. 7/9

Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8ths. 8/2

White Nainsooks 28" by 13 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range .. 2/8 1/2

White Muls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends .. 2 1/2

Cloth Gunns 36" G. 20 cif. 12/10 1/4

Geo. Mayalls Twist .. 11 1/2

F.G.F. Timmivelly of Liverpool Buyers or Sellers .. 6

Months. June-July .. 10 1/2

Water Twist American 30's .. 10 1/2

" 40's .. 11 1/2

" 40's .. 11 1/2

" 50's .. 12 1/2

" Egyptian 40's .. 13 1/2

" 50's .. 14 1/2

" 60's .. 17 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June, 26th.

Total Actual Export .. 6,000

Forwarded .. 67,000

Imports .. 78,000

Stock .. 304,000

Stock of Cotton in London .. 71,000

Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London .. 5 2/32

Coconada Ginned C.I.F. London .. 5 5/32

Western good C.I.F. London .. 5 5/32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June, 26th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F. June-July: London done .. 36 1/2

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F. June-July: London nominal dull unchanged .. 36 1/2

Barletta Russo—32 1/2 lbs. nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August; Dunkirk Buyers .. 55 1/2

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady .. 51 1/2

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July: Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged .. 52 1/2

Linseed Calcutta June-July: London, done quiet but steady unchanged .. 51

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Hamburg done quiet .. 47 1/2

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July: Hull sellers quiet unchanged .. 56 3/4

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. .. 260 1/2 plus 1/2

Copper Braziers .. 274 1/2

Yellow Metal unchanged .. 6 1/2

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes .. 4-7-6

F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged .. 4-7-6

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. .. 10-15-0

4% F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged .. 4-18-9

Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged .. 4-18-9

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged .. 11

Arrivals—"Coronia".

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; steady .. 12 1/2 plus 1/2

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. neglected unchgd. 11/8 1/2

German Beet-root 88% sellers Aug.; 9/6 plus 1/2

Dec. Less offering more demand 9/5 1/2 plus 1/2

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August Steady or steady without actively unchanged .. 13/2 1/2

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged .. 10

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchgd. .. 10 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchgd. .. 10 1/2

Dec.; value unchgd. .. 11/5 1/2

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet only small business .. 11/6 1/2

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet 2/9 plus 1/2 d.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June, 27th.

Consols 2 1/2% .. 74 1/16

Exchange on London at Paris Pcs. 25.14 unchgd.

Rentes 3% .. 83 1/2 unchgd.

Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.50 plus 1/16

Bar Silver Spot .. 26 1/2 plus 1/8

Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26 1/2 plus 1/8

Rupce Paper 3% .. 63 7/16 1/16

Change on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. 1 3/4 unchgd.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% .. 400,000

Amount Paid into the Bank of England .. 29,000

3% India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 89 unchgd.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 2 1/16

Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st .. 2 1/16

Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 2 1/16

Bar Gold (per oz.) .. 77/9

Interest day to day loans .. 2 1/2 unchgd.

7 day market loans .. 2 1/2 unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 2,000

Exports to Great Britain .. 9,000

to Continent .. 5,000

Futures at New York July .. 12.79—2

Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.65 plus 4

Advanced on favourable cables and declined partially under realizing

Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25 unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 9/16 unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.18 plus 11

Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.64 plus 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 4.87 unchgd.

Demand Bills .. 5.63 1/2

Silver Commercial Bars .. 115,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, June 27th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 3,000

Sales on Spec. & for Exp. .. 200

Imports .. 1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot—Dull steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.

Mid. Americans .. 7.61 plus 3d

Egyptian F.G.F. .. 9.10 unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months. To-day's price.

J.J. 7.26 plus 4

J.A. 7.26 .. 4

A.S. 7.10 .. 5

S.O. 6.88 .. 4

O.N. 6.79 .. 4

N.D. 6.71 .. 3

D.J. 6.69 .. 3

J.F. 6.69 .. 3

F.M. 6.70 .. 3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total in Sight .. 14,200,000

Egyptian Visible Supply .. 232,000

East Indian Visible Supply .. 438,000

American Visible Supply .. 2,283,000

Other Visible Supply .. 148,000

Total Sales .. 28,000

East Indian Sales .. 700

Total Speculation .. 2,000

Total Export .. 1,000

East Indian Export .. Nil

East Indian Stock .. 47,000

East Indian Forward .. 2,600

East Indian Actual Export .. 13,000

East Indian Imports .. 400

American Afloat .. 70,000

East Indian Afloat .. 25,000

Total Afloat .. 114,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, June 27th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F. June-July: London value unchgd. .. 36

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lb. C.I.F. June-July: London nominal quiet .. 35 1/2

Barletta Russo—32 1/2 lbs. nominal.

New South Wales June; sellers .. 36 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August; Dunkirk Buyers .. 55 1/2

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June; Antwerp sellers easier unchanged .. 51 1/2

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July: Dunkirk sellers unchanged, quiet .. 52 1/2

Linseed Calcutta June-July: London, value quiet unchanged .. 51

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-ep. Hamburg sellers quiet .. 47

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July: Hull sellers quiet unchgd. .. 56 3/4

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; steady .. 12 1/2 plus 1/2

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. neglected unchgd. 11/8 1/2

German Beet-root 88% sellers Aug.; 9/6 plus 1/2

Dec. Less offering more demand 9/5 1/2 plus 1/2

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-August Steady or steady without actively unchanged .. 13/2 1/2

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged .. 10

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchgd. .. 10 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchgd. .. 10 1/2

Dec.; value unchgd. .. 11/5 1/2

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet only small business .. 11/6 1/2

Para Rubber July; August sellers quiet but steady .. 2/5 1/2 (7) 4d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 27th June 1914.

Imports of TREASURE.

38 bars silver .. 75,000 National

60 .. 1,05,000 .. Chartered

EXCHANGE.

The Market remains quiet with business very slack.

We quote—

BANKS—

T.T. ready .. 1 3/8 1/2—32

D.D. mail .. 1 1/4

T.T. forward Aug. .. 1 1/4

BANKS—

Private D.D. ready .. 1 1/4—16 to 1-32d

Credit 3 m-ready .. 1 1/4 5-32

" 3 forward, 21st August .. 1 1/4 7-32

" 6 m-ready .. 1 1/4 5-16

Francs 3m-ready .. 160 1/2

Marcs .. 138 1/2

80 days Hongkong .. 138 1/2

" Shanghai .. 138 1/2

" Japan .. 150 1/2

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced 3/16 to 26 1/8 for ready; and 1/8 for delivery in two months to 26 1/8. The Local Market has fluctuated slightly during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote—

English bar gold .. 24 1/6

Australian bar gold .. 24 1/6

Sovereigns .. 15 0

Silver (coin duty) ready .. 75 11 1/2

1st Settlement .. 75 8 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 25th June 1914.

G.I.P. Railway .. 32 36,936

B.E. & C.I. Railway .. 40 48,660

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day, and owing to bear covering a rise of about annas two was chronicled during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-9 and duly improved and touched Rs. 95-11 1/2 (sellers) for the 30th June delivery. The rates fell lower and a fair amount of "bulldog" business was done during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a slippery tone to-day and under heavy selling pressure a drop took place in the prices of several shares, but at the close the drooping tendency was checked and the prices revived a little.

Standard opened at Rs. 1,015, declined to Rs. 990 but closed at Rs. 1,000 for July. Davids were placed at Rs. 49 1/2 and Fazulbhai declined at Rs. 48 1/2.

Centrals declined to Rs. 1,825 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,435.

Colaba opened at Rs. 1,425 but later on improved to Rs. 1,440 for August.

Kohinoor after touching Rs. 700 closed firm at Rs. 712 1/2 for July.

Finlays declined to Rs. 237 1/2 and as there was a preponderance of sellers over buyers the rates sagged rapidly.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 96 1/2.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 232.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,020.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 8 1/2 and Deferred declined to Rs. 145.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 128 and Amritsar-Pattai at Rs. 160.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Wool and Co. (Liverpool):—"Quiet steady Market; crop accounts favourable with the exception of high temperatures in Atlantic States; no damage done so far. Later; narrow but steady Market. Spinners calling cotton. Commercial and Financial Chronicle estimate increase in acreage for the Continent and the shipment to India was 412,000. The Bank of England will doubtless obtain the balance.

Once again gold flowed into the Bank from various quarters and there were no withdrawals.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 4th, £198,000 in bar gold.

June 4th, £100,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 5th, £36,000 in bar gold.

June 6th, £30,000 in bar gold.

June 9th, £23,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

June 9th, £170,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

June 9, £40,000 in bar gold.

The total influx during the week was therefore £647,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of May 1914 was £1,231,000 (approximately).

The output of the Transvaal mines for May 1914 was £3,039,340 compared with £2,904,924 for April 1914, and £3,373,998 for May 1913.

During the week £3,300,000 was engaged in New York for shipment to Europe, chiefly Paris. Notwithstanding these large movements of gold, the exchange was not affected.

In connection with this, it is interesting to note that the amount of specie held by the New York Associated Banks at the end of last month was nearly twenty millions more than at the end of May 1913.

The gold in the Bank of France continues to increase substantially. This week a further addition of £1,640,000 has been recorded, following that of £2,100,000 last week.

Below will be found figures showing the net import of gold bullion and specie during the first five months of 1913 and 1914 respectively.

It will be noticed that, though the figures of the gross imports in each case approximate, those of the exports differ widely.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Imports .. £21,528,113 £22,910,508

Exports .. £14,818,664 £20,460,886

Net Import .. £ 6,709,449 £ 2,449,622

Thus the amount of gold introduced into, and retained in the country, during these five months was about £4,250,000 less in 1914 than during the similar months of 1913.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Time .. Quiet

Estimated Sales .. 4,000

Total Imports .. 1,000

Market Delivery Prices:—

Months.

J.J. 7.26 plus 4

J.A. 7.26 .. 4

S.O. 6.88 .. 4

O.N. 6.79 .. 4

N.D. 6.72 .. 4

D.J. 6.70 .. 4

J.F. 6.70 .. 4

F.M. 6.71 .. 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.—The Market is quiet

Quotations—

Realty White. Post 85% .. 5 13 0 R.T.

White Dull Sept. 5 13 0 "

Quotations—The Market is quiet

Quotations—

Bold Brown Ready .. 8 11 0 R.T.

Bold Brown Sept. 8 8 0 R.T.

Reputed—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—

Brown Cawnpore .. 9 2 0 R.T.

Yellow Cawnpore .. 9 2 0 "

Tested—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations—

85% Bold White .. 6 0 0

Black Kuttai .. 6 0 0

White Hingabhat .. 6 0 0

Groundnuts—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

Bold .. 48 0 0

Small .. 47 0 0

Muscovado—The Market is steady

Quotations—

Ready .. 6 12 0

Peppercorn—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

Ready .. 10 15 0 R.T.

Castor—The Market is quiet.

Quotations—

Ready .. 34 0 0

Forward .. 7 0 0 R.T.

Outward—The Market is steady.

Quotations—

Benzol .. 25 12 0

Gum .. 24 12 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton .. 9,161 Bales.

Wheat .. 1,744 Ows.

Linseed .. 9,151 "

Rape, Rai, etc. .. 1,068 "

Gingellyseed .. 233 "

Peppercorn .. 72 "

Groundnuts .. 557 "

Castorseed .. 2,196 "

Rice .. 352 "

Myrabolams .. 5,056 "

Ottomseed .. 791 "

Muscovado .. 378 "

Castor .. 4,413 "

Benzol .. Nil "

Barley .. Nil "

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have sent to us their following weekly letter, dated June 11:—

GOLD.

About £350,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. There was a small demand for the Continent and the shipment to India was £123,000. The Bank of England will doubtless obtain the balance.

Once again gold flowed into the Bank from various quarters and there were no withdrawals.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 4th, £198,000 in bar gold.

June 4th, £100,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.

June 5th, £36,000 in bar gold.

June 6th, £30,000 in bar gold.

June 9th, £23,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

June 9th, £170,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.

June 9, £40,000 in bar gold.

The total influx during the week was therefore £647,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of May 1914 was £1,231,000 (approximately).

The output of the Transvaal mines for May 1914 was £3,039,340 compared with £2,904,924 for April 1914, and £3,373,998 for May 1913.

During the week £3,300,000 was engaged in New York for shipment to Europe, chiefly Paris. Notwithstanding these large movements of gold, the exchange was not affected.

In connection with this, it is interesting to note that the amount of specie held by the New York Associated Banks at the end of last month was nearly twenty millions more than at the end of May 1913.

The gold in the Bank of France continues to increase substantially. This week a further addition of £1,640,000 has been recorded, following that of £2,100,000 last week.

Below will be found figures showing the net import of gold bullion and specie during the first five months of 1913 and 1914 respectively.

It will be noticed that, though the figures of the gross imports in each case approximate, those of the exports differ widely.

Imports .. £21,528,113 £22,910,508

Exports .. £14,818,664 £20,460,886

Net Import .. £ 6,709,449 £ 2,449,622

Thus the amount of gold introduced into, and retained in the country, during these five months was about £4,250,000 less in 1914 than during the similar months of 1913.

SILVER.

There is a distinct improvement in the tone.

After a relapse on Friday from 25 1/16 to 25 1/2, for cash delivery, the market displayed some recuperative power, which, after a certain amount of healthy reaction, carried prices substantially upward, until yesterday 26 1/8 d. was recorded for cash and 26 1/4 d. for two months delivery. For the first time recently, a sharp rise failed to bring out free sellers, with the result that the price was maintained to-day.

Supplies have been quite moderate, and the low level of prices is inviting to buyers. Doubtless, the monsoon conditions prevailing in India have encouraged a fair amount of purchases for that quarter.

The following extracts from the "North China Herald," dated May 23rd, 1914, throw light upon some of the causes which preclude the trade of China at the present time from exercising the automatic check upon the price of silver which has been customary in the past.

In former times, a fall in the price of silver had the effect of stimulating Chinese exports, whilst a rise had a similar effect upon imports; whereupon, the exchange became one-sided, and China had to buy silver in the former, and sell silver in the latter case, so as to cover the exchange.

It will be gathered from the extracts that a state of partial paralysis has existed recently—as a consequence of the withdrawal of native banking facilities—and thus China has been unable to reap trade advantages from the dropping silver prices, and has had, therefore, not deemed it necessary to make silver purchases which otherwise might have stemmed the fall.

"With the disappearance of the Shansi Banks and the general disorganization of native banking throughout the country, dealers and merchants find themselves severely handicapped.

"The merchants and the dealers in the interior have no way of despatching money with safety to the ports to buy goods. The native Banks that do the business at the moment command no confidence in the trade. And thus the dealer, unwilling to trust large sums with these Banks, only sends money bit by bit, buying as little as possible.

"The system of banking (native?) has been thoroughly disorganized ever since the financial crisis of 1911."

Notwithstanding the above facts, the Chinese Customs reported the volume of imports to have been exceptionally large. This is very curious, for a restriction of credit might reasonably be expected to affect Chinese imports, as well as the exports—which certainly betray the existence of adverse conditions.

The China correspondent of "The Times" in yesterday's issue indicated that goods imported this year have been held up in the parts "because native traders had banked their money in preference to risking it up country." This is a state of affairs consistent both with the record receipts of Customs dues on imported goods and with poor credit conditions in the interior.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 9th instant shows a decrease of 45 lakhs in the Note Issues, an increase of 35 lakhs in the holding of Silver Rupees, and a decrease of 70 lakhs under the denomination of Gold in India.

The stock of silver in Bombay has decreased from £405,000 to £390,000. The up-country off-take is slightly better at 100 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,370,000 in sycee or currency—an increase of £100,000—and of £25,000 in bars, as last week.

A shipment of £20,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos.

delivery are 3/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 5, 25 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, June 30.
Classical Association: Meeting in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, 6-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, July 1.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.
DAILY.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Richard, Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8-30 and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 8-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-15.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MACLELLAN—June 10th, at Quetta, the wife of Captain G. P. Maclellan, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—June 10th, at Darjeeling John Hay Burgess, M.D., M.B.C.P., F.R.C.S., Captain, I.M.S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, aged 34 years.
MUKERJI—June 10th, at his residence, No. 34, Middle Road, Entally, Calcutta, the Rev. P. M. Mukerji, Missionary, S. P. G. (Retired), aged 68 years.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-4
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-20	21-4
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	13-40	21-4
Madras Mail	6-30	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & 4th class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	10-30	14-30
Madras Express	11-30	14-35

Punjab Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Calcutta Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.
Madras Postal Express—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-30
Calcutta Mail	10-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

STATION ORDERS.

BY LIEUT-COLONEL H. LOWTHER, Commanding Troops, Bombay.
Bombay, Thursday, June 25th, 1914.
Bombay, Friday, June 26th, 1914.
Bombay, Saturday, June 27th, 1914.

PAY & ALLOWANCES.

No. 254—Under the provisions of para. 62, A.R.I. Vol. 1, No. 26182, Gunner G. Aves, No. 77 Coy. R.G.A., has permission to draw compensation in lieu of rations with effect from the 22nd October, 1913, whilst employed as a Military Telegraphist.

TRANSPORT—Road.

No. 255—The Officer Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay Brigade, is authorised to expend the sum of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two only) on account of conveyance of family of Regimental Sergt-Major Marks and baggage from Victoria Terminus to Colaba on 5th June, 1914.

ADVANCES.

No. 256—The Accountant-General, Secretariat Bombay, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two Hundred only) to Lieut J. S. Heston-Elles, R.G.A., under the provisions of para. 63, A.R.I. Vol. 1, No. 26182. To be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to the 6th (Poona) Division.

L. C. WAGSTAFF, Captain.

Station Staff Officer, Bombay Brigade.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding.

202 Signalling Class—Monday 29th June 1914: The Signalling Class will parade at Headquarters on Monday the 29th June 1914 at 4-45 p.m.

203 Resignation—The undersigned having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 24th June 1914:—
No. 1911 Br. J. J. Watson, No. 1 Company.

Sd/- R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

4 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 30th Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Wednesday 1st Prox.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 2nd Prox.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Friday 3rd Prox.—"E" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 4th Prox.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 5th Prox.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 yds. range.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 11-15 a.m.

Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Prince Road, (Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. Recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are respectfully invited to attend.

Grade—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. Wednesdays.

Machine Gun—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesdays.

day the 30th Instant at 7-30 a.m. at Headquarters.
(Sd/-) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Mr. C. Mensendick, manager to Messrs. G. A. Schlechtendahl of Forbes Street, has reported to the Police that Rs. 1,965 have been found short on the account of one of the firm's clerks being checked.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The lectures to the Elementary Sanitary Class will commence from Friday the 3rd July, 1914, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), in Dwarkadas Building (3rd Floor) No. 5 A, Hornby Road. All those wishing to join the Class are requested to be present on that day.

BIT BY A SNAKE.

A Hindu named Luxmon Govind, aged 45, who is employed as a scribe in the service of Mr. E. Coxon, Superintendent of Police, G. Division, was bitten on the left foot by a Krite snake, at the De Lisle Road Police Station on Friday. He refused to go to hospital and put himself under the treatment of a "hakim," and is doing well. The snake was killed.

STREET FATALITY.

A Mahomedan boy named Abdulla Rehman, aged 4, residing with his parents at Kamatipura, met with a fatal accident while playing in the street on the 20th instant. It appears that the boy fell and a cup which he was holding in his hand broke, one of the pieces of the broken cup penetrating his abdomen. After household remedies had failed, the boy was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries on Friday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The two attacks were reported from Mandvi and Sion. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 63, as compared with 74 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 112 of 1912. On Friday last 962 rats were caught in the City by the Municipal rat-catchers. Only ten out of this total were found to be plague-infected. A Ward contributing 1, B Ward 2, C Ward 4, and E Ward 3, while D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

AUDITORS' FEES.

The following press note has been issued:—

In Press note No. 3169, dated 3rd April 1914, the public have been informed that under section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, no person can be appointed or act as an auditor of any public company unless he holds a certificate from the Local Government entitling him so to do; that members of certain Institutions and Associations are entitled to act as auditors without a certificate; that rules have been framed for granting certificates to all other persons desirous of acting as auditors; and that an Auditors Council consisting of an Official President and four non-official members has been appointed to aid the Government in Council in the examination of applications for auditors' certificates. It has now been decided to charge the following fees for the issue and renewal of auditors' certificates as contemplated in Press Note No. 3983, dated 29th April 1914:—

(i) For a permanent unrestricted certificate	Rs. 100
(ii) For a permanent restricted certificate	75
(iii) For a provisional unrestricted certificate	50
(iv) For a provisional restricted certificate	37½

The temporary certificates already granted without levy of fees to certain persons are valid for the period for which they are granted. The grant of permanent or provisional certificates in place of these temporary certificates will be subject to the rules as amended by Government Notification No. 5615, dated 16th June, 1914, and they will be issued in accordance with the recommendations already given by the Auditors' Council unless those recommendations are subsequently amended.

DEFILING AN IDOL.

Before Mr. Justice Aylmer at the Madras High Court on Wednesday, Mr. R. Sadasagopkar, Vakil, made an application to admit criminal revision petition against the conviction and sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput on four persons charged with removing and defiling an idol from the temple dedicated to Thirumala Chokamma, at Trikalikundram. The Vakil argued that the idol was recently introduced into the temple by the Pujari, and had not been consecrated, and consequently it was no offence to have removed it and thrown it out of the temple, as the accused were alleged to have done, as in their opinion the idol was nothing else than a mere piece of stone with no sacredness attached to it. His Lordship dismissed the application, holding that the accused had committed the offence; though there had been no consecration ceremony, the Pujari had been worshipping the idol and making offerings to it for some time before the offence. It would have been different, His Lordship added if the accused had, on the day of its introduction, interfered and removed the idol.

Action is being taken in the Patiala State against the writers of the book called "Khalsa Panth ki haqiqat" which has recently been the subject of resolutions, from various Singh Sabhas. The writers are charged with having made unbecomingly suggestions concerning the wife of the Sikh Gurm Arjan Dev, and thus having created ill-will and hatred between communities. One of the accused is reported to be under arrest.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A PATENT MEDICINE LABEL.

An information was filed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, some time ago, by Mr. Krishnaji Trimbak, proprietor of K. T. Dongre and Co., charging one Patanwala with selling or exposing for sale goods with a counterfeit trade mark. The complaint, as filed in the information, was that the firm had been selling since 1893 a medicinal compound largely used by the public known as "Dongre's Balmurit." A good business had been established in it, the compound being sold in bottles on the label of which appeared the figure of a child with wings and bearing the words "Dongre's Balmurit" both in English and Marathi. The allegation was that the accused had been selling a compound named "Dongre's Balmurit" under the name of A. K. Patanwala and Co., in bottles with the same figure on the label. His Worship ordered a bailable and a search warrant to be issued, and on Saturday the accused, represented by Mr. B. T. Desai, appeared before His Worship. He was released on bail, the case being postponed to the 15th of July.

RABID DOG IN THE FORT.

TWO CHILDREN BITTEN.

Shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday evening a rabid dog bit a European boy aged 4, on the thigh. It then cleared down Mayo Road and just opposite Messrs. MacAlpin and Company's premises bit a little European girl, aged about 12, on the ankle. A European police inspector and a gentleman followed the dog and tried to destroy it. A chase was made from the Sailor's Home to the Parsi Bazaar Gate Street where it was eventually stoned to death.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARRISTER.

CASE AGAINST COLLECTOR DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 27.
Mr. S. P. Rice, District Magistrate of Chingleput, passed orders this morning discharging Khan Bahadur Mahomed Azizuddin Sahib, Collector of South Arcot, in the action for defamation and insult brought against him by Mr. Mir Sultan Mohideen Sahib, Barrister-at-law, holding that the prosecution had not made out a case.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

At to-day's hearing of the murder trial, two shepherds, Malaya and Shankrya, deposed to having seen a fire in Ambanna's garden one night when they had sent their sheep in Baba Patil's field. Cross-examined, they said they did not know the day and had never said it was Wednesday. A witness named Appaya deposed to having brought to Belgaum Shankar's bicycle from Balekundri at the instance of Ambanna. Cross-examined he said he saw Ambanna in the evening. Witness, when asked the distance between the W. and his house, said it was as much as between the court-house and the Police Club.

Asked how he knew the Police Club he said he was taken there by some of the police as he was a witness in this case.

MURDER OF GIRL WIFE.

HUSBAND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 28.
William Hamer, aged about 21, a ticket-collector in the service of the R. M. Railway at Fategarh, has been sentenced to death by Mr. Johnston, Sessions Judge, who found him guilty of the murder of his girl wife. James Christie, a fitter in the loco. shed of the same railway, who was charged in connection with the same murder, has been acquitted. Hamer killed the girl with the assistance of the approver and had thrown her body into the Ganges.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A RELUCTANT WITNESS FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, June 28.
At the conspiracy trial yesterday, Girdharlal, a witness, at one time Superintendent of the D. A. V. School Boarding House, Lahore, who introduced Basanta to the Popular Dispensary, was under examination. When the Court rose for lunch, Mr. Ross Aston asked that witness might be kept in the witness-box and prevented from communicating with any one. This was granted. On resumption witness declared, he mentioned Balraj's name under the pressure of the police. He gave further replies contradictory to the evidence he gave in the Lower Court. The prosecution applied under section 288, I. P. C., and the Court fined witness Rs. 20 under section 483, I. P. C., for refusing to answer questions.

The latest news from England with respect to the health of the Metropolitan is satisfactory. The treatment in London has produced distinct improvement and it is anticipated that the visit to Aix, which he proposed taking towards the middle of June, will complete the cure and permit him to return to India at the beginning of the cold weather in good health.

THE MONSOON.

MUCH RAIN AND HEAVY SEAS.

The monsoon appears to be gaining in strength and is giving good rain both in Bombay City and in the Presidency generally since we last wrote. During the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning 2.07 inches fell, and there was good rain again throughout Saturday. The temperature on Friday was the lowest registered this hot weather being only 83, but the humidity continued excessive, and at 89 on Saturday was five points above normal. All the ships which have come into port this week-end report heavy seas, and on Saturday the Homeward mail had to be delayed until 5 o'clock, the Dwarka from Karachi having come in eight hours late in consequence of rough seas encountered on the voyage to Bombay with the mails from the said port. Yesterday there was quite a rough sea, and the waves breaking in showers of spray over the middle ground island, and on the Apollo Bunder, formed a pretty sight.

MAIL STEAMER REPORT.

Captain S. Barcham, of the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Arcadia, which arrived in Bombay at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, reported having encountered light variable winds in the Gulf of Aden, strong monsoon gale from longitude 51 degrees east with high sea, moderating in longitude 64 degrees east and from 70 degrees east, and moderate westerly north-west wind and hazy weather to arrival at this port. There was no rain till the pilot boarded the vessel. Districts which have been starved for want of rain for some time are now getting their share. Baroda had a good steady downpour for several hours on Friday night and Saturday, while Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Bhavnagar all return a fall of over four inches.

HIGH FLOODS NEAR DUSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DUSI, June 28.
Owing to the high floods in the Langlaya River at Dusi on the east coast section, the line at mile 468 between Dusi and Ohicacole station has been breached. Transhipment of mails and passengers is necessary. It is expected that the line will be repaired and traffic resumed to-morrow. GAVADKA SAJAWAPAR BEACHES REPAIRED.

RAJKOT, (G. B. S. Hy.), June 28.
The breaches between Gavadka and Sajawapar have been repaired and through communication has been resumed to Ohicacole on the Khajadia-Dari section of the G. B. S. Railway.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. since June 14		June 14		June 15		June 16	
	In.	Ch.	In.	Ch.	In.	Ch.	In.	Ch.
Colaba (Obsc. victory)	0	18	13	76	18	54	9	07
Fort (St. Geo's Hospital)	0	18	15	19	21	57	9	70
Esplanade Gok. (Taj. Hospital)	0	32	14	20	23	20	9	17
Byulla (J. J. Hospital)	0	15	14	25	24	66	9	12
Cumballa Hill	0	05	11	91	10	21	17	68

DECOITS DRIVEN AWAY BY VILLAGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.
Successful instances of villagers driving away decoits are not often reported in Bengal.

One such case is, however, reported from a village near Serampore. A decoity was committed in the house of a Mahomedan, named Abdul Poyar of Baidehadi. According to the statement of Khadem Ali-bux Mullick, one of the injured persons, on the night of Thursday last week while all were fast asleep they were roused by battering at the door which was broken by the decoits with axes. The intruders had lanterns and were armed with axes and lathies. They assaulted the inmates of the house whose cries attracted the attention of the neighbours, about 50 of whom assembled outside. The decoits numbering about 15 attempting to break open the iron chest but they decamped when they found themselves outnumbered.

MR W. O'BRIEN'S ESCAPE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., writes to a Cork paper asserting that a villainous attempt was made on his life and that of four other occupants of his motor car in returning from a meeting at Banteer on May 31. He says:—
"As we were coming down a hill we saw three young men kicking something in front of us. As our car dashed past we heard a shout of 'Bottles,' which we did not for the moment understand, but our chauffeur, looking back, saw the road on each side strewn with broken bottles. What we suspected at the moment was since been placed beyond all doubt, that a murderous attempt had been made to wreck the motor car and maim or kill five persons. The young men who had saved us, I have since learned, were returning home in front of us on their bicycles when they suddenly found themselves up against three rows of bottles carefully arranged across the roadway, and had barely time to jump off and kick the bottles to both sides of the road when our car was upon them. The spot was chosen with diabolical skill—the bottom of a hill down which a motor car at full speed must inevitably have crashed into the bottles before the chauffeur could have stopped himself."

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE MADHAW BAUG MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been called to a letter from Mr. Narottam Morariji published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the subject of the birthday meeting. It appears that for an unintentional act of omission or oversight on the part of a new member of our Committee, Mr. Narottam has tried in his letter to make a mountain out of a molehill, and in his gracious goodness he has used choice epithets against the organizers of the meeting some of whom have for the past twenty-eight years continued this loyal movement by spending their own money, time and energies. As Mr. Narottam has rushed in print instead of demanding a private explanation, some explanation in print is necessary. Hitherto Mr. Narottam has not evinced any personal interest in these demonstrations and as his brother's name was already among the sympathizers, his name was not included in the former list. Out of the ten gentlemen of our Working Committee there are three gentlemen on our Committee who happen to be his friends and his name was suggested by one of them in lieu of his deceased brother Mr. Dharamsy. Other new names of prominent loyal citizens like the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai, Mr. Purushottamdas, Mr. Pradhye, Mr. Yande and others were also proposed, and it was decided that they should be personally seen and consulted. The work was divided among members, and we took care to see personally and consult most of these gentlemen and it was intended to see Mr. Narottam also. On the 19th inst., two of our members went to Pedder Road and there they visited Mr. Mandlik and one or two other gentlemen and it was their intention to see Mr. Narottam also. But they were late and as a friend of Mr. Narottam who was with them undertook to see Mr. Narottam, no further steps were taken. We regret this omission which was quite unintentional. Subsequently the facts were personally explained to Mr. Narottam by two of his friends Mr. Tribhuvandas V. Jivandas, and Mr. B. E. Manji who are members of our Committee. Through an error on the part of one of the new members of our Committee who had kindly undertaken to get the cards printed, the name of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare who is a member of our Committee since its first organization in 1886 was omitted from the printed cards. Mr. Khare however took no offence at this clerical error. He kindly attended the meeting, joined with us in offering prayers, and spoke a few words suitable to the auspicious occasion. Mr. Keshavrao Padye came from Thana, specially to attend the meeting. Dr. Javaji and Mr. Bole came from Dader. Mr. Balwantrao Patil came from Chaudansar, and Rao Bahadur Apaji Ganesh Dandekar, President, Mahim Municipality, wrote from Palghar (Mahim) expressing his full sympathy with the objects of the meeting. Similarly it would have been more graceful and more magnanimous if Mr. Narottam thinking of the auspicious occasion alone and not of the individuals had taken the trouble to attend the meeting, and joined with us in offering prayers for the long life of our beloved Sovereign; and in that case while serving the cause of loyalty, he would have got an opportunity to demand a clear and satisfactory explanation from those whom in a moment of excitement he is graciously please to style

BUSY BODIES.

THE ULIVI RAYS.

NEW TESTS BY THE ITALIAN INVENTOR.

Within the next few days the young Florentine engineer Giulio Ulivi, who claims to have discovered certain sub-rays and an electrical apparatus which enables him to locate, even at a great distance masses of metal and to explode them, will carry out before the military authorities on the seashore at Nettuno, near Rome, exhaustive experiments which will prove whether he has, as he claims, made a discovery that will revolutionize modern warfare, said the Rome Correspondent of "The Standard" in a message dated June 2.
During some experiments near Florence which were necessarily on a small scale in consequence of the density of population in a city Ulivi, with a transportable apparatus the size of a large trunk, succeeded in locating and exploding at a distance of about twelve miles some floating bombs which had been thrown into the Arno for the purpose, transmitting the fatal spark, with the same ease that a Marconigram is transmitted to a distant station.
The Ulivi apparatus consists of two parts—a projector of electric waves, the rays of which act all round spherically, and the machine for the sub-rays, which is accompanied by an apparatus for wireless telegraphy, with a voltmeter, an amperometer, and a chronometer, while in the trunk on which these are placed are the electric batteries which supply the necessary energy.
When the electric waves meet with a metallic body a sound is produced which is indicated on the apparatus, and it is possible to locate its position and distance. Energy can then be put in motion producing a spark of sufficient power to fire an explosive within the metal body. Unless, therefore, explosives could be hermetically sealed in receptacles having no joints—and that is impossible—men-of-war, fortresses, and armies on the march carrying explosives would all be at the mercy of this little apparatus.
Several Powers, including Japan, have approached Signor Ulivi on the subject of his discovery, but he desires to offer it first and foremost to his own country, and the experiments about to be carried out will scientifically determine the exact effect of the M. rays on the explosives and war materials generally in use and its consequent value in the army and navy.

GREAT JOHNSON-MORAN FIGHT.

JOHNSON WINS ON POINTS.

NUMBER OF SOCIETY WOMEN PRESENT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Jack Johnson beat Frank Moran on points in to-day's match. Moran made a very plucky fight. He was severely punished.

LATER.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY BY JOHNSON
The Johnson-Moran match was of twenty rounds. There was plenty of hard hitting. Johnson's terrific upper-cut being especially noticeable. But neither man delivered a knock-out blow. Moran relied on punches to the stomach which, however, were ineffective. After the tenth round it was obviously Johnson's match. Moran was bleeding from cuts on the nose and under the left eye. Johnson, on the other hand, was unmarked. He gave a magnificent exhibition of boxing and wore an unruffled smile throughout.

Towards the end the crowd jeered Moran for hanging on to Johnson to save himself. Carpenter was the referee. A remarkable number of women in evening dress were present, including members of most exclusive society.

POLO, AT HURLINGHAM.

ENGLAND BEATS IRELAND BY 8 TO 4.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

England beat Ireland at polo by eight goals to four at Hurlingham. Captain Tomkinson played for England and Captain Barrett for Ireland.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

QUESTION OF CO-OPERATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The International Congress on Tropical Agriculture to-day discussed for the most part agricultural co-operation, and decided to appoint a committee to obtain reports in every tropical country where the subject is the basis of Government or voluntary

THE NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

A "PALL MALL" REMOIR.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the British Home Rulers are so uneasy over the rise of the Nationalist Volunteers that they have urged Mr. Redmond to get the volunteers to take the oath of loyalty to England and the King.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Reviewing the report on the administration of jails in the Province during the year 1913, the "Punjabee" observes that a commendable feature of the prison administration in the Province is the increasing humanity which marks the treatment of prisoners. The figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Colonel Braide, show, that a welcome change has come over the jail administration during the last few years. The pace of progress is slow no doubt, but the introduction of the Borstal system for juvenile adults and the recognition of rational and sympathetic treatment supplemented by the further incitement to good behaviour furnished by the displacement of punishment by rewards, which have, we are told, accomplished much in improving the conduct of prisoners in jail are right and proper steps in the direction of modernising and humanising the prison administration. The figures supplied by the Inspector-General indicate the directions in which improvement is visible. "Twenty six years ago," says the review, "letters were imposed in 17,799 cases, last year in only 128. In the 4 years ending with 1913 the ratio of jail offences to the average population, taking the latter at 100, has rapidly diminished from 357 to 245. Whipping, which was administered in 4,308 cases in 1871, during the year under report was indicated in only 7, while it was found possible to manage the 2,000 convicts who make up the population of the Montgomery Central Jail, many of them criminals of the most desperate character, without a single resort to the rod." A disquieting feature of the report, however, is the rise in the daily average of prisoners in Jails rose from 12,193 in 1912 to 13,613 in the year under report, which means an increase of over 11 per cent. The increase is attributed to the tendency of the Courts to inflict longer terms of imprisonment. An examination of the figures for the last few years indicates a steady rise in the percentage of convicts received in Jail who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than a year. There has also been a similar increase in the number of prisoners released on appeal. The number rose to 29 per cent. against 25 in 1912, 17 per cent. in the period 1890-1912.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, June 29, 1914.

THE TEST OF EMPIRE.

We need hardly caution our readers against accepting unreservedly the accuracy of some of the telegrams that have recently been sent to this country with regard to the Hindus on board the Komagata Maru, which is still between Vancouver and the deep sea. The stories of hunger-strikes, "fasting" by day and feasting by night, a truculent attitude towards a timid captain, the probability of calling out the Militia, and so forth, all bear the unmistakable mark of exaggeration and have been zealously circulated throughout not only Canada, but the whole of the Empire, with the obvious purpose of obscuring the main issue and creating prejudice. So far, however, all expedients on the part of the Canadian authorities have failed either to move the men or the ship. The terms of the charter have been fulfilled and the money has been paid, and for six months the vessel must stand fast, if the passengers continue in their determination to stay, unless, of course, the Canadian Government decides upon an illegal deportation of the unwelcome visitors. This action, however, it is to be hoped that Government, for the sake of its own honour, will not be so ill-advised as to take. It has given pledges in Parliament that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the law, and any breach of faith on its part would cover it with discredit. Further, from the Imperial point of view, any action *ultra vires* would increase the gravity of a problem that already threatens danger. It will be useless to plead later on that the Hindus issued a deliberate challenge to Canada and that the latter's authority was at stake. The action of the Hindus is certainly a challenge in the sense that they question the authority of one part of the British Empire to exclude the inhabitants of another part of the Empire on the ground of colour. The question of Indian immigration is one primarily and essentially of colour, the economic difficulties surrounding it being comparatively simple and capable of being overcome by a rational policy on the part of the self-governing Dominions. Disguise it as we may, the one outstanding fact in world-politics to-day, as it was yesterday, is the strength of the colour prejudice among the white races, whose faith is firm and unyielding, that the white races have been destined to exercise domination over the coloured. This feeling is not only universal, but is one on which the white man actually prides himself as his rightful mission. The feeling has even passed into the blood of the English language, and we have expressions to-day such as "the white man's burden," a "white man's country," and such others, which appear to have to the

average Englishman all the virtues of the blessed word Mesopotamia.

Only on the ground of colour, and all that it connotes to the Western mind, can the anti-Asiatic feeling in the scattered portions of the Empire be explained. So far, moreover, as Indians are concerned, it is difficult to find any just cause for their treatment as outcasts in the Empire. If the exclusion of Indians from the self-governing Dominions has for its basis the difference of civilisation and standards of life, then it ought to be easy to fix what qualities are undesirable and to exclude those possessing the same. It would be easy to demand that all immigrants should possess certain educational qualifications and satisfy certain physical tests. But the Dominions generally suggest none of these requirements, insisting on excluding Asiatics, ostensibly on account of labour conditions, but really through an antipathy to the colour of the immigrants. Whatever, therefore, may be the outcome of the Komagata Maru affair, the issue, as we have frequently pointed out, is of vital importance not only to the Empire but to humanity, for, by their policy towards the coloured races the self-governing Dominions are breeding mutual suspicion and resentment with the inevitable consequences.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA

It is not impossible that the entrance of Mrs. Besant into the field of political agitation may prove to be one of the most important events of recent years. For reasons well understood in India, Mrs. Besant has hitherto for the most part kept out of the political fight. She has in times past pleaded for a more just and liberal administration, the opening of the doors to the public services, a higher standard of impartiality in the law-courts, a wide and generous Imperialism in the relations between India and the self-governing Dominions. She has from time to time supported the Congress programme, and in her paper, the "Commonweal," has approached much more nearly than at one time seemed likely the position of sane Indian Nationalism. For many years she has preached Swadeshi as she has understood it. But when, some ten years ago, the Indian advance movement began to develop in ways which revealed a growing national consciousness, Mrs. Besant came to rank in the main as an opponent, an apologist of officialism, and particularly an enemy of those forms of nationalism which had captured the enthusiasm of Indian youth.

To-day—how different! Mrs. Besant is in the van of the political reformers. She is pleading for justice to India in ways that will rejoice the heart of the political leaders, Hindu and Mahomedan, and that will, beyond question, bring dismay to that considerable section of Anglo-India which so far has looked with sympathy upon Mrs. Besant's occultism and been glad that her real interest in India was religious and sentimental, rather than political or national. From our point of view, the change of front and of method is wholly good. We welcome it. We recognise that Mrs. Besant's gifts are of almost inestimable value to the cause of Indian reform: that, in fact, the party of progress cannot be indifferent to the gift of her influence and her marvellous eloquence. Considering Mrs. Besant's standing, in England, and in India, we are not sure that the Queen's Hall address, of which a descriptive report is sent by our London correspondent, is not an event that may rank as historic. Never before have the facts of the present situation been so comprehensively marshalled by an English speaker as they were by Mrs. Besant on this occasion; hardly ever has India's plea for justice been so powerfully sounded. The effect in India cannot fail to be widespread and profound, for the speech will reach an enormous audience. Mrs. Besant has been for twenty years in India: here, as she told her London hearers, she has found her work, her friends, her deepest interests. Yet only now, at this late hour, has she come out to put herself with those who, through good report and evil report, have fought a difficult and disheartening fight. By temperament and training and bent of mind Mrs. Besant is a politician. When she speaks of public affairs she is moving in a world that she understands and in which she is at home. What services might not this astonishing woman not have rendered to India and the cause of Indian progress had she seen the problem of India a decade ago, as she sees it to-day?

Notes of the Day.

The London Press and India.
Mrs. Besant can get a great audience in London for an Indian oration; but she cannot do much, apparently, to break down the active indifference of the press towards India. Not only was the Queen's Hall crowded (except for the small number

of 5/- stalls) on the occasion which is described in another column; but, says our London correspondent, the press table was full up with reporters. Next morning what kind of a show had Mrs. Besant in the papers? Not a word of the meeting appeared in "The Times," the "Morning Post," the "Standard," the "Daily News," or the "Daily Citizen." There is no need to say the same of the "Mail" and "Express." The "Daily Chronicle" gave quarter of a column, the "Manchester Guardian" a half, and in the evening a short summary appeared in the "Westminster Gazette." One can understand that in the case of some journals the character of the address was enough to cause its boycott, but that it should be totally ignored by such journals as the "Daily News" and the "Daily Citizen" is amazing. In former days it would have been amazing for "The Times" to have ignored it; but nowadays that journal of departed greatness has ceased to be governed by the higher ethics of journalism.

The "Statist" and the India Bill.
"The Statist," which is not only sympathetic and progressive, but just and fair-minded in its opinions on all Indian economic and political problems, makes the following observations in its issue of the 6th instant on the Bill for the reform of the Indian Council.

"The objects to the plan of reform adopted by Lord Crewe in regard to the Council of the Secretary of State for India can make out an exceedingly strong case for an extension of the reforms. What the reforming party in India ask is that the Indian members shall be elected, so as to make sure that they will truly represent Indian opinion. The demand seems to be not merely just from an abstract point of view, but unquestionably sound from a practical point of view. There is nothing then, extreme, objectionable, or presuming on the part of the reformers in India when they ask that the great body of the Indian people shall elect those Indians who are added to the India Council for the express purpose of advising the Secretary of State and making known to him the desires and the needs of the people of India. The conclusion is greatly strengthened by the moderation of the demand. It is not that the Indian members of the Council should be elected by the Indian people, but that they should be elected by the Indian people, and that the Indian people should be allowed to elect three members of the India Council in India. It ought to be the desire of every British statesman to meet the wishes of the Indian people where those wishes are reasonable and everywhere. They are especially mischievous in the case of India, where the people are smarting because they have no representatives on what is, after all, the Supreme Council of the Empire; and they think that they are regarded as quite incapable of performing so plain and simple a duty as electing men who shall give expression to their wishes."

Where the Danger Lies.

All this is forcibly put but no more than the case of India demands, and therefore our contemporary very rightly concludes: "Would it not be wiser, saner and in the long run safer to meet the Indian people halfway in every reasonable demand, and thus prove to them that their Government is not merely willing, but anxious, to give effect to their demands except those demands threaten to be dangerous." True, but as a matter of fact in no case have Indian reformers ever made either an immoderate demand or a demand which in any way threatened danger to the permanency of the British raj. All the so-called danger is generally conjured by the close monopolists of power and place at the seat of Government here and at the oligarchical cave in Whitehall. Look through all the resolutions of the Indian National Congress which for the last twenty-eight years has voiced the voice of the people in the most sober and constitutional language possible, language quite in striking contrast with that made use of by H. M.'s Opposition in Parliament these many months, headed by one who was once the Prime Minister of England. If any danger lies, it lies with the bureaucracy itself which opposes tooth and nail at every stage the most harmless proposals for progress and reform and needlessly and irrationally thwarts their aspirations and in the end gives cause for unrest.

India as England's Food Supplier.
"The Times" Food Number, issued on June 8th, illustrates how every part of the habitable and even uninhabitable globe has been put under contribution, more or less, by England for the satisfying of her needs. India takes the lead among all countries which supply Great Britain with food, her contribution during 1912 being valued at £25,393,000. Of this amount over ten millions was in respect of wheat; tea accounted for over seven millions; barley for over two millions; rice for over two millions; rice meal for £259,000; maize for £292,000; and coffee for £339,000.

The I. N. V.
The new interest of the moment in Ireland is the rise, or rather the resurrection of the Irish National Volunteers. The Volunteers number, it is estimated roughly, 100,000, but might easily grow to 200,000 or more. Comparing them with the Ulster combination, "The Times" says:—
"The experience of Ulster, and not of Ulster alone, shows us how much time, and patience, and money, and effort are required in order to create an accountable military force. With all the wealth and business capacity of Ulster, and with all the skill and devotion of the

numerous professional officers who have aided the Ulster Volunteers, it has taken the best part of two years of unremitting effort for the U.V.F. to attain to its present standard of efficiency.

Motors in Calcutta and Bombay.

Comparisons are not always odious; sometimes they are exceedingly interesting, and this is particularly the case when comparisons are drawn between two cities. The friendly rivalry which has always existed, and which, human nature being what it is, will always exist, between Bombay and Calcutta, received its first impetus from comparisons as to population years and years ago, and the merry game has gone on ever since, the odds being sometimes in favour of one city and sometimes the other. To-day we are able to carry this Tale of Two Cities a little bit further. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, recently published, gives facts and figures, showing a remarkable increase in the growth of motor traffic in that city. Enquiries show that there has been an equally remarkable increase in the number of motors licensed in Bombay during 1913. The Report of the Commissioner of Police in Bombay to the Government has not yet been published but we have ascertained the figures it contains with regard to this particular traffic, and these figures show the two cities to be much of a muchness with regard to the number of motors they possess.

Interesting Comparisons.

To take the general figures first. The number of new motor vehicles of all kinds registered in Bombay during 1912 was 540, an increase of 90 on the previous year; while in Calcutta 823 new licenses were granted. At the end of last year the number of motors registered in Bombay was 2,910, against Calcutta's 3,054. Since the beginning of this year dealers in motor cars in Bombay have been doing a nice steady trade, and 230 new cars had been registered up to Saturday last, bringing the total number of motors in Bombay up to 3,220. In Bombay we are proud of our taxi-cab service and justly so, for the cars which ply for hire are mostly comfortable, and, as a general rule, well driven. In 1913, the number of taxis increased by 158, as compared with an increase of 153 in the previous year. There was a very big increase, too, in the number of certificates of competence granted for the driving of taxi-cabs, 319 such certificates being granted in 1913, as against 109 in 1912. The Calcutta Report does not give these figures, so we cannot draw comparisons in this particular regard. All told the number of driving licenses issued in Bombay last year was 3,176, which was 669 more than in the previous year. In Calcutta, up to the end of 1913, a total of nearly 4,000 licenses had been granted for driving motor cars and riding motor cycles.

Fewer Fatal Accidents.

Unfortunately the Calcutta Report does not give the number of accidents which occurred in that city, the Commissioner of Police contenting himself with the bold statement that "the number of persons killed or injured by motor cars and in other conveyance accidents increased, but it compares favourably with the number of similar street accidents in many other large towns." The total number of motor accidents in Bombay last year was 338, which is 108 more than in 1912, but it is gratifying to note that the fatal accidents were only half as numerous as in the previous year, being 9 as against 18. Prosecutions for rash or negligent driving were considerably less than in the year before, being 293, of which 238 resulted in convictions, as against 387 (314 convictions). The Calcutta figures under this head are considerably higher, the prosecutions numbering 674, as against 873 in the previous year. The Report does not say how many of the prosecutions resulted in convictions. In Calcutta last year 830 persons were warned for breaches of minor rules; in Bombay only 71 were warned, while 23 drivers in this city had their driving licenses suspended.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Noorbhoy Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy, nephew of the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy is going to London for higher medical study and is a passenger by the Austria Lloyd Co's Steamer "Gablonz" sailing on Wednesday 1st July. A private farewell party will be given to him by Mr. Mohamally Tyebjee Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law Tuesday next at his residence at Grosvenor Road.

A wealthy American sympathiser presented about 1/20th of a gramme radium to the Srinagar Mission Hospital. The value of the gift is several hundred pounds, and the object of the donation is to Srinagar is that it may be of great efficiency in dealing with the number of lepers whom the State have committed to the care of the Mission.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN BOSNIA.

HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE AND WIFE ASSASSINATED.

A telegram from London received at a late hour this morning announces the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife have been assassinated at Sarajevo.

HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. He was the son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig and Princess Annunziata, daughter of the late King Fernando II of Naples. The Archduke Francis married the Countess Sophia Chotek (now Duchess of Hohenberg), having duly renounced the right of his future children to succeed to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

THE ARCHDUKE AND HIS POLICY.

The fact that the assassination took place in Bosnia is significant as the Archduke was generally held responsible for the policy of the annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Austrian Empire. In this connection it is interesting to quote the following account of the Archduke's policy, written by an authority on the subject at the time of the annexation:—

The Emperor has practically handed over the direction of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary to his successor. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand has great ideas; one of these is that—

Imperial Austria is to be not only a vital and progressive State within. Without it is to be an independent, active, and expanding Power. Franz Ferdinand is now forty-five. No man ever passed through a more thorough education for the duties of coming rulership. He was never so popular as to-day among the great majority of his future subjects. He is believed to have been the most resolute promoter of the universal suffrage which has restored to Austria the sense of life. He is thought to be behind the foreign policy which is looked upon as having at a stroke reasserted Austria's rightful influence in the world. Of the ideas of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Baron Aehrenthal is the exponent; and those ideas are characterised through and through by the democratic Imperialism advocated by every successful political leader in our time. Based upon universal suffrage and racial equality, the Austria-Hungary of the future is to be a federal, not a dual system.

Henceforth there will be a steady attempt from the Austrian side to spread the view that the vision of a "Greater Serbia" might be magnificently realised under the Habsburg Crown. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been most vigorously advocated from the first by the Christian Socialists—the party with which the Archduke Francis Ferdinand is supposed to have been in sympathy. A member of that party, Prince Alexis Lichtenstein, declared the other day that the great mass of the Serbo-croats are already under the Hapsburg sceptre, since Montenegro and the kingdom of Serbia, only include a small minority of the race. "The centre of gravity around which Southern Slav unity will crystallise lies in Austria, not in Serbia, or Montenegro, since, according to the law of gravitation and mass, the greater attracts the smaller, and not vice versa." A whole policy is contained in these words. The heir apparent and Baron Aehrenthal in their private minds undoubtedly agree with it. Hungary would be inevitably extinguished. The Dual system would be converted into a triple system, leading perhaps to a final reorganisation by which Bohemia and Poland would become autonomous kingdoms. To a great scheme of this kind the Archduke Francis Ferdinand is believed to incline.

SKETCH OF THE ARCHDUKE.

The following sketch of the Archduke was written by Miss Edith Sellers, an authority on Austro-Hungarian politics.

Miss Sellers described him as the Power behind the Throne in Austria-Hungary. Miss Sellers says: Never was there a man more pitiful where the poor and suffering were concerned; never a man more keenly alive to the duty he owes to those dependent on him. Nothing he saw while in America made so painful an impression on him, he tells us in his "Diary," as the callous indifference with which certain great capitalists treat their work-people as machines. At length the world, the Austro-Hungarian world, at any rate has begun to understand that the men were speaking with knowledge already years ago, pronounced him as being as well as daring; and pronounced that, with a clever, nimble-witted by his side, he would make his mark good or for evil.

HIS SYMPATHIES.

Archduke is a devoted admirer of France, and is in close sympathy, as he tells us in his "Diary," with the French as a nation. That the Archduke is no blind admirer of Germany and her ways all the world knows. He is far too devout a Catholic to have much sympathy with a Protestant, far too fervent a patriot to have sympathy at all with a State that attacks its own allies to feel its mailed occasions. He is, no doubt, just convinced as his uncle is that for Hungary the Triple Alliance is a still, he hardly takes the trouble

to conceal the fact that the necessity is a painful one. It is an open secret that he bitterly resented the signing of the "brilliant second" telegram; and that he is determined no chance shall ever again be given, if it lie in his power to prevent it, of sending another of the same kind.

HIS POLITICS.

The Archduke is a strong Federalist. When coming to England to represent the Emperor Franz Josef at the Coronation of King Edward, he raised a storm of indignation by announcing his determination to bring with him representatives of Bohemia and Poland, as well as of Austria and Hungary. This in itself accounts, of course, for the high esteem in which he is held by all true Federalists.

If "Baron Falkenberg," the author of a pamphlet on the Archduke's intentions, is a trustworthy witness, Franz Ferdinand's political programme is already arranged down to the minutest detail; and the great work to which he, as Emperor-King, will set his hand, with the help of the Church, is already clearly defined. He will make it his mission in life to transform the Dual Monarchy into a Federal State; he will make it his mission, too, to better the lot of the poor by solving the social problem on mediaeval, i.e., Christian Socialist, anti-Semite lines; and to spread Catholicism, together, of course, with his Imperial rule, through the whole of the Balkan region. And by so doing he will bring into the field against him the Magyars to a man; the whole might of *la haute finance*; too, which is essentially modern in its views; and the whole might of the Orthodox and Mohammedan Churches, to say nothing of the might of the Orthodox and the Mohammedan sovereigns. His aides-de-camp as Grand Missioner will be priests no doubt; and the spirit in which he will work will be that which prompted him to explain: "Thank God, there are again people in Europe who are angry with us."

If this devotee of the Jesuits carried out his policy there will be many people not only in Europe but in Hungary who will be very angry with him.

TRAGEDIES OF THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

THE OLD EMPEROR AND HIS MISFORTUNES.

The Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph, who is the oldest European Sovereign, celebrated his 83rd birthday on August 18 last and was the recipient of congratulations from all parts of the world. It is more than 64 years since he became Emperor of Austria on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. Nineteen years later he was crowned King of Hungary.

More domestic sorrows have fallen to the lot of the veteran Emperor than any other sovereign. His wife was assassinated by an anarchist, his son committed suicide, and his brother Maximilian, who, on the solicitation of Napoleon III, became Emperor of Mexico was executed.

The 83rd birth-day of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated by great festivities throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The following autograph letter was sent by the Emperor to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand:

Dear Nephew,—I appoint you Inspector-General of the entire armed force of the country. In addition to the functions which I entrusted to you in my autograph letter of March 29, 1898, I hand over to you the direction of the great manoeuvres, and give you full power of inspection in every branch of the service. The military department under your charge shall in future be known as the office of the Inspector-General of the Forces.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S SUICIDE.

Remarkable revelations regarding the tragic events connected with the Austrian Royal House were made in a book published last year from the pen of Countess Marie Larisch entitled "My Past."

The author is the niece of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria (who resigned his claims as a Duke's son in order to marry an actress). She was also a leading, if unwilling, character in the drama which resulted in the late Crown Prince of Austria's being found shot in the shooting-box of Meyerling. Her revelations about the life of the Empress and the death of the Crown Prince, are extraordinarily interesting.

As for the tragedy of Meyerling, the Countess declares that the Crown Prince committed suicide, not only because of an unhappy love affair but because he had been conspiring against the throne of his father. Love was mixed up in it, of course, for the Baroness Mary Vetsera was found dead near the Prince's body. The unhappy pair, who had been brought together by the Countess for a farewell visit, had instead of saying farewell, ran away to Meyerling together. When the Countess had protested that the Baroness must return with her, the Crown Prince threatened to shoot her.

"Unless you swear to be quiet, I'll kill you," hissed Rudolph. He released my wrists, which he held as in a vice, and without another word he opened a drawer in his writing-table, and took from it a

THE DEAD ARCHDUKE.



His late Imperial Highness Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Born Dec. 18 1863. Assassinated June 28, 1914.

little black revolver. He came to where I stood.

"Do you want me to shoot you?" He caught me by the throat and pressed the weapon against my forehead.

"Yes, shoot me," I answered miserably. "It would be a kind thing to do now that you have ruined my life."

The Crown Prince put down the revolver, and looked at me. "At any rate, you have some courage," he observed.

"I can be brave when I have to face devils like you," I cried.

When the Prince and the Baroness were found dead together, the uncle of the latter was ordered to take her body away, dressed up as though she were alive so as to keep the brandy-and-drug-maddened Prince's crime a secret.

The uncle was then told that the orders were that the corpse of the Baroness Mary was to be fully dressed and taken to the carriage which was waiting. "And," said the policeman, "you are to support the body between you in such a way as to make it appear that the Baroness still lives."

Then began the dreadful task of dressing the dead. Mary's hair was smoothed and pinned up in one heavy twist, and the uncle who loved her tenderly washed away the fresh stains on the once beautiful face.

Mary was dressed in her underlinen and corsets; her silk stockings and dainty boots were put on, and then came the pretty gown she had worn on that disastrous day at the Hof.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TREACHERY.

It was only afterwards, we are told, that the Countess learned that this suicide and murder had its political aspect. She learned this one night when she went out on a mysterious errand to meet a mysterious stranger

and delivered to him a box of papers bequeathed to her care by Rudolph. The mysterious stranger revealed himself at the meeting as the Archduke John of Tuscany (who afterwards was lost at sea).

"Don't regret Rudolph," he said "if the Emperor had found these papers, matters would have been infinitely worse. The Crown Prince has killed himself, but if the Emperor had known all, it would have been his duty to have had him tried by military law, and shot as a traitor."

"Oh my God!" I cried. "What did he do?"

Was he thinking of the Crown of Hungary?

The Archduke nodded assentingly, and I suddenly thought of my aunt's words long ago, when she told me that Rudolph was in the hands of the Freemasons; but Elizabeth had little reason to object, as she herself was always coquetting with the Socialist party.

Such, then, is the chief story the Countess Marie Larisch has to tell. She announces, incidentally, that the Empress Elizabeth left behind her an autobiography which cannot be published for forty-five years. Her own memories of the Empress, whose confidence she long was, make absorbing reading.

AN EMPRESS'S BEAUTY.

We are given a picture of the Empress as a woman, dismally married and finding a tragic comfort in the adoration of her own beauty.

She loved her loveliness like a Pagan, and she worshipped it as well. The sight of her perfect body gave her pure aesthetic delight; anything that marred its perfection was inartistic and distasteful to her.

She had, we are told, no love for the Crown Prince Rudolph or any but one of her children, as she regarded them as the destroyers of her physical beauty.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.



The Doyen Monarch of Europe, whose son the Crown Prince Rudolph committed suicide, whose wife the Empress Elisabeth was assassinated, whose brother the Emperor Maximilian was executed and whose nephew and heir, has now together with his wife been assassinated.

CHANCELLOR'S "MAGNUM OPUS."

AN ENCOURAGING MAJORITY.

TAXES NOT HEAVY ENOUGH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

At a dinner last night at the National Liberal Club, Lord Haldane described the Budget as the greatest Mr. Lloyd George had yet introduced. It provided for the welfare of future generations.

Mr. Lloyd George said that a majority of 38 was encouraging because it meant that taxes were not heavy enough.

The Chancellor concluded:—"If we fall fighting we shall rise again."

LONDON, June 26.

The precise question which caused the reduction in the Government's majority yesterday is not likely to recur in Committee, as that part of the Bill which deals with grants to local authorities can be cut out without any formal motion, but there are many very important amendments over which trouble might arise, and Ministers were in consultation to-day regarding the course to be pursued.

LADY GIROUARD'S DIVORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

Lady Girouard to-day obtained a decree nisi in the Divorce Court.

In April last Lady Girouard petitioned in the Divorce Division for restitution of conjugal rights, which petition was granted. Her husband, Col. Sir Percy Girouard was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of East African Protectorate from 1909 to 1912, and has had a distinguished career. He received the D.S.O., for his services in the Dongala Expeditionary Force in 1896, served in the Nile Expedition the following year, was Director of Sudan railways from 1896 to 1898, President of the Egyptian Railway Board in 1898-99, Director of Railways in South Africa 1899-1902, and was successively High Commissioner and Governor of Northern Nigeria from 1907 to 1909.

PRINCE AND INSURGENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 27.

The insurgents have asked for fresh peace negotiations, and have requested the Prince to appoint a delegate, accompanied by a representative of Great Britain, as they distrust the Government's negotiations.

PEACE IN THE BALKANS.

SIR E. GREY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to the All-India Moslem League, says he is fully alive to the evils that would result from a renewal of hostilities in the Balkans, and the League may rely on the Government doing their utmost in conjunction with the Powers to avoid such a calamity.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF STRATEGICAL ROADS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.

The Duma, in a secret sitting, passed four Bills, including one for the construction of strategical roads in the Far East.

NAVAL AMENITIES AT KIEL.

MUNICIPALITY ENTERTAINS BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEL, June 28.

The Municipality gave a luncheon yesterday to the officers of the British squadron here. Admiral Koester, the head of the Navy League, was among the guests. Most cordial speeches were exchanged.

BERLIN, June 28.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says the events in Kiel have proved the good terms which exist between British and German seamen.

KRONSTADT, June 28.

The Imperial yacht, with the Tsar and Imperial Family on board steamed through the British lines yesterday, afterwards lunching on the British flagship.

LONDON LETTER.

PLENTY OF WORK FOR PARLIAMENT.

RIVAL ARMIES ULSTER.

THE INTOLERABLE SUFFRAGIST MENACE.

WHERE WILL IT END?

INDIANS ABROAD.

The two chief topics in England in mail week were the position in Ulster and the everlasting militant suffragists and their doings. In Ulster, the Nationalist volunteers had just sprung into being greatly to the consternation of the English Tory Press, who find in that force "a new menace to peace." Discussing what this new force means, our correspondent sums it up in a few words—the end of Carsonism as hitherto understood, and of the English Unionist leaders' glorifying of rebellion.

The Government's policy in regard to the militants is set forth in full and subjected to a searching criticism, and the opinion is expressed that there is no hope of peace along the line taken by the Government.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 12.

You find at Westminster after the recess, says one discerning spectator, a light-hearted disposition to share the popular notion that there is really nothing more for the Commons to do this year, except to prepare for a sort of harvest festival on the long delayed fruition of their labours in the Lords. But this popular impression, and this light-hearted disposition, will not do. There is a lot for Parliament to do; and if the House of Commons is not going to do a good deal of it we shall find ourselves before the autumn in worse difficulties than those that bother us at present. The big outstanding Bills have to be cleared up and put through. The Budget has to be passed. The Home Rule Amending Bill (still problematical) is either to be submitted first to the Lords or else sent up to them from below; and what are the Lords to do with an Amending Bill if they have previously rejected the Bill to be amended? Then (for India may as well be remembered as an Imperial concern) there is the India Council Bill, secure now of a great deal more notice and discussion than it would have had if the Congress deputation had not prosecuted its cause so vigorously.

THE TWO IRISH ARMIES.

But who knows whether Parliament will be given the chance of rounding off its work? When members gathered after the holiday rumours of a speedy General Election were renewed; and indeed at times it seems next to impossible that the Government should survive the summer. There is incalculable terror of militant suffragism (I will come to this in a moment), and there is still Ulster, as full of possibilities as ever. Who, indeed, would care to say that the range of those possibilities is not greater at this moment than it has been at any time during an exciting year, especially now that Ireland is in the enjoyment of two volunteer armies? Nothing, in an unexampled situation, has been more curious and bewildering than the sudden upspringing of the Nationalist army. A month ago the Ulster Covenanters had undisputed possession of the field. The Ulster volunteer force was a manifest temptation to the fire-eaters, but it was really almost harmless because it was unopposed. But now, after months of marked indifference or restraint, the Nationalists have created their own force; and the consternation of the English Tory Press is comic beyond description. The National volunteers are "a new menace to peace," "a growing public danger," and what not; and the delightful special correspondents and leader-writers who for the past six months have been rejoicing in the splendid fighting spirit of the Orangemen, now find themselves in a position of wildly ludicrous dismay.

AN END OF CARSONISM.

Of course, "The Times" Military correspondent explains, "the Irish National volunteers are not at present of any military value." But then, there are their numbers, their patriotic fervour, the spontaneity of their advent and organisation. "The Times" Military correspondent is countered by the same journal's representative in Belfast. This lively observer (he is quite a creditable journalist) confesses, that "for men who had only just begun they showed some promise"; we may just judge what he would have said in praise if the detachment he saw had belonged to the Ulster force? "A new menace to peace?" You may exclaim, I should think so. But look at this same correspondent's admiring description of the finished troops which Sir Edward Carson has been reviewing: "Clearly they were trained men: they wore belts and bandoliers and haversacks. They were clean, smart, and well-set-up."

(Continued on page 18.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

They stood up before Sir Edward Carson and General Sir George Richardson (still I believe on the active list of E. M. Army) "with glittering bayonets on their new Mousers." No doubt about the newness, for "they gleamed and flickered in the sun"—looking all the better, you would say, for a vigorous polishing after their release from Pretty Fanny's romantic hold. Well, what does it mean,—more likelihood of a serious rumour in Ireland, or less? It means, at any rate, the end of Carsonism, as hitherto understood, and of the English Unionist leader's glorifying of rebellion. And it means, we may be quite sure, a gradual understanding on the part of English politicians of the elementary fact that the future of Ireland will be settled between the two parties, not by an intervening third party with its own different sectional ends to serve. And by the bye, it means the making of a national army in self-governing Ireland. "We in Great Britain," says "The Times" Military Correspondent "with our 41 million people, and with all the resources of civilisation at our back, have not been able to raise in seven years as many volunteers as Ireland with her five million people, and against the intention of the Government has been able to raise in almost as many months." How rejoiced we ought to be that there is at any rate one part of the United Kingdom which a foreign enemy would not venture to attack.

MENACING SUFFRAGISM.

At last in set terms, the Government has declared its policy in regard to the indefensible and intolerable business of militant suffragism. And, as if to point the futility of his reasoning and conclusion, the words were scarcely out of the Home Secretary's mouth yesterday afternoon when a bomb exploded under the Coronation Chair in the Westminster Abbey. Mr. Reginald McKenna is a dull man, a poor politician, an administrator who may be relied upon to do the wrong thing. But he has one merit: he is without diplomacy. He fails, and confesses failure. The Government is impatient in the face of the Suffragettes, and Mr. McKenna admits it, proclaims it, almost you might fancy, regards the failure as conclusive proof that he and his colleagues are invincibly humane. In the House yesterday he had to defend the Government's policy, and to make clear what was to be done in order to put an end to a situation that has long been humiliating and grotesque and that quite evidently, cannot continue indefinitely. There were, he explained, four alternatives:—

1. Let them die i.e. give up the forcible feeding and hurried release of hunger strikers. If they wish to carry their self-torture to the end, allow them to do so.
2. Deport them.
3. Treat them as lunatics.
4. Give them the vote.

No. 4, said the Home Secretary, was not his business, but the Government's. No. 3 was useless: Doctors would not certify them as insane, and they would behave in the asylum as they have behaved in the prison. No. 2, beloved of Lord Robert Cecil, was not practical politics. If you guarded the Isle of Retreat, it would be a prison; had the situation would be unchanged, if you did not, a private yacht would take them off. As for No. 1, it was at the moment the most popular cry; but the Government could not accept it. The women had the martyr spirit; they were prepared for death. If any of them died in prison, a revolution of public feeling would destroy the Government. Mr. McKenna then could only conclude that the procedure of the Cat and Mouse Act must be continued and that an endeavour will be made to get at the supporters making them responsible for the destruction of property.

Will it do?
Is there a hope of peace along this line? Mr. McKenna told the House that he believed there was. In saying so, he must have been trying to find comfort for himself and his friends. Consider a few points. The perpetrators of the outrage at present in vogue,—the burning of houses and churches, the placing of bombs in public buildings, and so forth—are seldom caught. The police assume that the women who do these things are all hirelings of the W. S. P. U. playing at anarchy for a weekly pittance. Again: the magistrates refuse bail to women prisoners not charged with arson or bomb-setting, but arrested in the offices of the W.S.P.U.; and these are forcibly fed when on remand. What measures of confiscation are likely to affect the bitterness created among the violent part by such measures? Further: it is perfectly well-known that among the subscribers to the funds of the W.S.P.U. are hundreds of women belonging to the governing families; relatives of leading Liberals and Conservatives, women prominent in society and philanthropic work. Will the Government use those women? And if they do, how will that stop the flow of money from other rich people, whose names are kept secret and whose gifts are not recorded? There seems, in short, no way out. Threats are openly made of fresh violence, in unexpected ways. Every day brings its fresh tale of incidents; and most serious perhaps of all, every day furnishes more evidence of mob ferocity turned against suffrage speakers and demonstrators,—a ferocity, which, there is no doubt, has been exacerbated since the women set out to harass the King, and magistrates began to dismiss cases of assault and to tell the women that they now knew what to expect. This week a deputation was organised from the East End of London. It was unattended by violence,—apart from police rigour. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was caught and taken back to prison. When next she comes out in the usual state of exhaustion, she will be told to go to the steps of the House of Commons, while Annie Kenney is likewise performing "sitting-down" on the doorsteps of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace. How long is it to go on? As for my part, have a fairly clear and con-

vinced opinion on the matter: but I refrain from stating it here. I ask your readers to put this to themselves: Life has been made a misery to most members of the Liberal Government for some eight years: what nerves or temper are they likely to have left after a little more of it? And if the police are unable to protect the King from continual annoyance! Lord, Lord, what a mess!

SOUTH AFRICA AND VANCOUVER.

There is, as your readers will already have remarked, a decided and painful contrast between the present position of the Indian immigration question in South Africa and in Canada. The remedial Bill introduced on June 8 by General Smuts (who appears to be a reformed character) marks a great advance. Since it embodies the recommendations of the Inquiry Commission, it will, I assume, be welcomed and approved in India. At the same time it is a compromise and it registers the surrender of the Indian leaders on the question of unrestricted immigration. In Vancouver on the other hand, the outlook at the time of writing is about as discouraging as it could well be. Emphasis is laid in the telegrams of to-day upon the financial difficulty—the refusal of Gurdit Singh to pay the balance of the charter money to the agents of the Komagata Maru. The authorities in Vancouver, it is evident, are hoping that the vessel will have to depart while the formal proceedings of examination and so forth are dragging on: and meanwhile extracts from the Canadian press, uncompromisingly hostile to the admission of Indians, are being cabled over to England. In "The Times" this morning, Sir Harry Johnston has a letter which he hopes may be a contribution to the subject. He makes two points. First, there are wide regions in India that are very sparsely populated: the population should be encouraged to migrate there. Secondly in Africa specially the South East, there should be reservations for Indian settlers. Africa cannot be a white man's country. And if it is to be inhabited and exploited by white and black jointly, why not white, black and yellow (for some reasons he omits brown)? The answer to the first point is obvious to everybody who knows Indian conditions; and there is very much to be said from all standpoints, about the second.

PHARA AND PAYLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have perused with interest in today's issue of your daily under the signature of "K" the question raised by him as regards "phara and paylis." For years past it has been known to the public that 16 paylis make a phara, and it is a real wonder how the Municipal Commissioner came to notify that only 17 paylis phara is recognised. If that was the case what was the misunderstanding under which the 16 paylis pharas were stamped ought to have been brought to light. So far I think the Municipal Commissioner in stamping 17 paylis to a phara has unconsciously become an instrument in the fraud so long practised upon the ignorant public. Until the notification of the 9th instant was published the masses of Bombay only knew, and even now hold, notwithstanding the notification, that a phara constitutes 16 paylis, while in fact the petty dealers got 17 paylis for a phara and profited themselves by the difference at the cost of the poor public. While the Local Government seeks to have a uniformity of weights and measures, one cannot say why the Municipal Commissioner wants to maintain this diversity of measures of one and the same denomination for selling and purchasing the same article. This diversity must at once be stopped and a similarity observed so as to be easy in calculation for the masses. Yours etc., L.

Mandvi, June 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to K's inquiry in your paper of to-day, regarding the number of "paylis" to a phara-to be retailed out to the public, I think the retail dealer seems to be under the impression that they ought to get 17 paylis and that they have to give 16 paylis per phara. Whether that is a correct interpretation of the notice is to be seen. But in the meantime let us consider whether the standard of 17 paylis is suitable for the public use. Are we to always take up pen and paper and by a laborious process of putting down figures, arrive at the price per payli. To take a concrete example: Supposing wheat is sold wholesale for Rs. 48/- per candy, adding Rs. 2/- for the retailer's trouble and expenses, he would sell for Rs. 48. At 8 pharas to a candy, the price per phara is Rs. 6. Now let your readers calculate at what price a payli, at 17 paylis to a phara, would sell. But at 16 paylis a phara; a payli would cost as many annas as a phara costs rupees. The retail dealers seem to argue in a somewhat queer manner. They say that as they clean the goods, they ought to get more quantity to a phara than they retail out. But is that a fair way of doing business? Do all sorts of grain contain a "payli" of dirt in every phara and do the sell all sorts of grain cleaned? The reply to both is in the negative. As a matter of fact a "17 payli" standard phara holds 17 paylis of grain and a sixteen payli phara holds about 16½ paylis, so that even with a "sixteen payli" phara the retail dealer would have enough grain to make allowance for dirt. But he is far more shrewd than the common buyer. After making allowance for dirt, he still gets 17 paylis. He adds to the charges, the expenses incurred for cart hire cleaning etc. and then his profits, and retails out 16 paylis at the price. The "payli" of grain that he retains is not calculated for.

These difficulties can however be removed if a "16 payli" phara is adopted as a standard all round. In that case the retailer gets about 16½ paylis of which 3 a payli may be deducted as dirt. He may charge a rupee or two per candy or even more as his profits including cartage labour, as the quantity to be retailed is large or small. The common buyer can know from newspapers what the wholesale rates of particular commodities are, and adding the retail-dealer's profits, arrive at the price per payli by the simple calculation shown above.—Yours etc., S. V.

THE VICEROYALTY.

MOVEMENT TO EXTEND LORD HARDINGE'S TERM.

"TIMES" DEPRECATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

"The Times" deprecates the movement in India to petition the King to extend Lord Hardinge's term of office. The paper pays a tribute to the Viceroy's "more than usually successful Viceroyalty," but does not favour extension of the term of any Viceroy, because, it says, these rare experiments have had unfortunate results. "The Times" urges the abolition of prohibition of leave for Viceroy.

THE SIMLA MEETING.

SECRETARIES' REPLY TO PRESS CRITICISMS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Secretaries of the Simla Meeting write as follows to the Press:—Our attention has been drawn to the leading article of "The Statesman" on the movement for an extension of the Viceroy's term of office. The paper is fully entitled to have its own views but there are certain statements which demand emphatic repudiation. Firstly, it has been suggested that the demand comes from a few prominent members of the Mahomedan community who have been inspired. This is absolutely untrue.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, a Christian, presided over our meeting. Sir Pratap Chander Chatterjee, a Hindu, was the leading figure at Lahore. Rai Bahadur Shree Prasad, also a Hindu, presided at Delhi. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, another Hindu, interested himself at Nagpur, and the Maharaj-Kumar of Tikari presided at Bankipore. The reports of a large number of smaller meetings indicate that all classes of people participated in the movement. These should convince our critics as to the character of the movement.

Secondly, "The Statesman's" attack on Sir Ali Imam is unfair and cowardly, as it is well known that he, as a member of the Government, cannot defend himself in a newspaper controversy. We can state that the promoters of the Simla meeting require no inspiration from anybody, not even Sir Ali Imam; in fact, we feel that the public opinion in this country is sufficiently well advanced to know their own interests over so vital a question as the change of Viceroyalty.

As to "The Statesman's" estimate of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, we prefer to leave this question to the future historians. We can, however, confidently state that the vast majority of Indians regard Lord Hardinge as the best Viceroy, and that they are reluctant to part with his great services within eighteen months.

LORD KITCHENER AND INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

THE "PIONEER'S" VIEW OF THE MATTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

"The Pioneer" says that no one can tell yet what Government will be in power when the time comes for Lord Hardinge to leave office, and, for that simple reason, it is quite certain that the question of a successor has not been under the consideration of anyone but the "Daily Mail." "But," says the paper, "if Lord Kitchener is appointed, the appointment would be popular with the public at large, and might be something of a coup on the eve of the elections. On the other hand the House of Lords is full of Unionist proposals and notables, inasmuch that it will be a very difficult matter to provide for them in the new administration. Those men will have been out of employ for ten long years by the time they come back to office, and it is too much to expect that they should begin by surrendering such a post as the Indian Viceroyalty to an outsider."

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" Berlin correspondent says that another section of the Baghdad Railway from Jerusalem on the Euphrates to Tel Ahrad, about sixty miles to the East, will be opened on the 1st July.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, the 26th June, should be regarded as a Non-Working Day for Vessels in the

EARTHQUAKE IN SUMATRA.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

SHIP DRIVEN ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BATAVIA, June 26.

A very severe earthquake has occurred in Sumatra. The telegraph wires and cables were broken, houses and Government offices collapsed, and many people were killed. A crowded emigrant steamer, the Kintuck, is ten hours overdue, and a steamer is searching for her.

LONDON, June 27.

Eleven people have been killed owing to the earthquake at Bonkoelen, in the East Indies, many houses collapsing. All Europeans are safe.

BATAVIA, June 27.

The Kintuck is ashore on a coral reef. She is in a safe position. The accident was caused by the upheaval of the sea, due to the earthquake.

SHOCK IN SAXONY.

PEOPLE SEIZED WITH PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LEIPZIG, June 27.

An earthquake has occurred in Saxony and in some places the people were seized with panic. The shock was somewhat intense in Leipzig. There was a startling rumbling underground, and houses were slightly damaged.

NEW DELHI.

DOUBLE RISK OF FINANCING OUT OF REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

The "Westminster Gazette" to-day endorses the plea, put forward in the journal "The Indianman," for financing new Delhi by loan and not out of revenue. The newspaper thinks that the latter method entails the double risk of causing discontent in India, arising from a feeling that other services are being stinted, and also of the construction of a less satisfactory capital due to insufficient money. The "Westminster Gazette" hopes that the Government of India will reconsider its decision. It is most undesirable to add to the number of critics of the change of capital, it says.

THIRD READING OF INDIANS' RELIEF BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, June 27.

The Senate has passed the third reading of the Indians' Relief Bill.

LORD GLADSTONE WIRES TO THE VICEROY.

LORD HARDINGE'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from Lord Gladstone, Governor-General, South Africa:—"Indian Relief Bill has now passed both Houses of the Union Parliament." The Viceroy has sent the following reply:—"Am very grateful for good news."

GOTHLAND RE-FLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

The Gothland has been re-floated.

TSAR'S VISIT TO BRITISH SQUADRON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KRONSTADT, June 27.

The Tsar to-day paid a visit to the British squadron here.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, June 26.

The Federal Houses of Parliament have passed the supply and the session is closed. A dissolution proclamation will follow soon.

MISSIONARY'S ARREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, June 27.

The representative of the Ministry of the Colonies has left for the Congo to inquire into the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Bowkell.

AN AMUSING EXPERIENCE.

EARL BRASSEY ON HIS ADVENTURE.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KIEL, June 26.

When he was arrested, Earl Brassey was strolling in the precincts of the dockyard, not knowing that he was breaking the regulations. He was detained by the police pending identification.

Earl Brassey told the Emperor William afterwards that he had been treated in the politest possible manner, and that the incident was a mere amusing experience.

KIEL, June 27.

Earl Brassey, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he was sculling alone when he unknowingly entered water belonging to the dockyard and landed. A watchman came up to whom his explanations were unintelligible. A higher official then came up and, on learning of Earl Brassey's identity, offered to tow the boat back, to the Sunbeam. Earl Brassey, however, declined. His Lordship told the Kaiser of the incident at dinner on the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to the great amusement of his Majesty.

Earl Brassey declares the story of his arrest and detention as nonsense.

DUTCH FARMERS ON TOUR.

RECEIVED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Fifty South African farmers, mostly Dutch, are making a tour of Great Britain to study the latest scientific agricultural developments. Up to the present they have visited Windsor, Tring Park, Woburn Abbey and Oxford.

They have been feted and have everywhere caused a deep impression by their loyalty and good-will.

They were received in audience by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace this morning, and the King conversed with every farmer, all of whom expressed unbounded enthusiasm and appreciation.

NEW DOCK AT HULL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

King George to-day opened a new dock, which cost three million pounds, at Hull. His Majesty conferred a Lord Mayoralty on the city.

BIG FIRE AT GRIMSBY.

£ 50,000 DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.

A great fire has occurred at Grimsby, half an acre of warehouses, six storeys high, containing grain, wood and eggs being destroyed. The damage is estimated at fifty thousand sterling in value.

FUTURE OF CHINA.

GENERAL POSITION STEADILY IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Richard Dane, who is now in London, interviewed by the "Morning Post," denied that he was on a special mission. He liked China and believed in it. The general position was improving steadily.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

THE WORST FOR HALF A CENTURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CANTON, June 27.

The Pei-kiang and Si-kiang have overflowed, causing the worst floods for the last half-century. Scores of villages have been destroyed, and thousands are homeless.

AMERICA'S ATLANTIC FLEET.

NOT TO REMAIN IN THE PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.

In view of the rumour that the Atlantic fleet would remain indefinitely in the Pacific after the opening of the Canal, the Government has issued a statement that the ships of the Atlantic fleet will return to the Atlantic on the conclusion of the opening ceremonies.

KOMAGATA PASSENGERS.

DEPORTATION ORDER FOR ONE.

TEST CASE IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" correspondent at Victoria says:—"The order for the deportation of one of the Komagata Maru's passengers was signed on Friday by the head of the Immigration Department at Vancouver. This action will afford a test case for the courts."

Monday has been fixed for the hearing of the appeal against the refusal of permission to land, and an application will be made for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the Indians.

The object of the application is to anticipate the deportation order. The grounds for the deportation order were that the Hindu had contravened the orders in Council by coming indirectly, by not having £40 in his possession and by being a labourer.

"JAME-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 27.

The District Magistrate yesterday resumed the hearing of the defamation case brought by Mr. S. Cowasjee against Messrs. J. B. Murzban, proprietor, and P. J. Murzban, editor, printer and publisher of the "Jame Jamshed."

Mr. Lentaing continued his opening speech on behalf of the prosecution. Counsel commenting on the so-called apology said that Mr. Dass appeared and asked that the process be not issued, because an apology had appeared. Mr. Murzban (counsel) had told him that there was no apology. Mr. Dass was asked to prevent the issue of process and it was obvious that this article was used to prevent the court issuing process. Counsel complained about the allegation against the mother and child and the allegation that the marriage of Mr. Cowasjee was an iniquitous union, and gave the idea that the girl was illegitimate.

He complained against the allegation that the promise made to Bella's mother prior to death was a pure invention. The article attacked the marriage of Mr. Cowasjee and practically said that no chaste woman or man should have attended the marriage, their wealth having got them there. He objected to the use of the words "kept woman" in respect of Mrs. Cowasjee and in the statement that the priest committed an irreligious act in marrying the complainant to his wife. Counsel put in a copy of the apology which appeared on May 9th headed: "The calm after the storm." After making a few other remarks he said Mr. Dass' apology was not an apology at all but the words were only repetition of the allegations of which there was no withdrawal and it was an attempt to hoodwink the court. The complainant was then examined at length on the particulars set out in his complaint. The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

LATER.

The hearing was resumed to-day of the defamation case filed by Mr. Cowasjee against Mr. J. B. Murzban proprietor, and Mr. P. J. Murzban, editor and printer of the "Jame Jamshed."

The complainant in the course of his evidence, said that his brother Merwanji knew of Bella's adoption in 1910. Merwanji became lukewarm to witness after the adoption. Witness wanted to send Bella to Bombay for her "Navjote." Merwanji wrote him letters of a hostile nature when he wanted the ceremony to be performed in Rangoon. Mr. Nariman said he would get a priest from Bombay. He told Mr. Nariman everything about Mr. Merwanji's opposition to the "Navjote" ceremony. Mr. Nariman said: "Mr. Merwanji could not oppose on religious grounds and that he would speak to him and bring him round. Witness then gave evidence in regard to Mr. Nariman's undertaking to bring a priest from Bombay to his (Nariman's) being annoyed at witness wanting to bring a Dastur from Poona, and to Mr. Nariman then stating he would try to stop the ceremony by a means. This was in February last. Dastur Kaikobad was then brought and performed the ceremony. Witness continuing said he had seen several copies of the "Jame Jamshed" in Rangoon, where it was circulated among the Parsis and Mahomedans and Hindus. The "Jame Jamshed" had a large circulation in Bombay and elsewhere. He first heard the libel complained of read at the Parsi Club in the "Jame Jamshed" of April 20. Witness objected to the "Navjote Scandal" which was in big type. Witness then read Nariman's letter which appeared in the "Jame Jamshed" of April 20, and pointed out the objectionable passage. The very little to which the witness had objected, when asked by Mr. Lentaing read the article under discussion. Witness was handed a copy of the "Jame Jamshed" of April 18. He objected to two sets of phrases in a letter which bore the name of Mr. Cowasjee in the above issue. The hearing is proceeding.

INTRUDER AT THE PALACE.

EXPLANATION IN COURT.

DRINK AND BRAVADO.

The man who was caught wandering about the interior of Buckingham Palace in the early hours of the morning of June 7, was charged at Bow Street Police Court on June 8 with being a suspected person found on enclosed premises for the supposed purpose of committing a felony, says "The Times." His name is George Harry Pike, aged 30, and he is described as a fitter's mate, of 8, Moreton-place, Pimlico. He appeared in the dock before Mr. Hopkins wearing an old grey suit with a dilapidated coat and a dirty collar.

Gaining an entry to the Palace through an open door, Pike proceeded to the servants' quarters at the top of the building and made a raid on a wardrobe. His excuse to the magistrate was that it was a piece of bravado committed under the influence of drink. He had heard that the suffragists tried to get into the Palace, he said, and wondered if it could be done. The magistrate remanded the prisoner for inquiries.

Mr. Muskett, who appeared for the prosecution, said that it was desirable that the whole of the facts should be placed before the Magistrate, who would be able to decide whether it was a case in which the prisoner should be remanded for further inquiries. As far as could be ascertained the prisoner was a respectable man, and had been in employment for two or three years. He had had some domestic trouble, and he stated that he was responsible for the conduct with which he was charged. It was desirable that the facts should be made public.

Police-Sergeant Cuff stated that at 1-30 a.m. on Sunday he was on duty in Buckingham Palace. Having received certain information by telephone, he went to the domestic part of the Palace, and found at the bottom of the stairs the prisoner, who was being detained by one of the King's pages. The prisoner at first declined to give any information. He was taken to Cannon-row Police station, where he gave his name and address. The prisoner stated: "I got over the spiked railing at the bottom of Constitution Hill into the garden. I then got over another wall and dropped down about 20 feet into the area. I then gained admittance to the Palace through the opening." The place where the prisoner got through was left open for ventilation.

Mr. Muskett—Did he say why he indulged in this stupid freak?
The Witness.—The prisoner said that his object in getting into the Palace was to show his own people up. He also stated: "I am not a criminal; I have done a mad trick." The witness formed the opinion that the prisoner had been drinking.

AN AWAKENED PAGE.

James Copple, a page in the King's service, stated that at 1-30 on Sunday morning he was in his bed room at Buckingham Palace. He was awakened by hearing the opening of the outer door of his apartment. Immediately afterwards he saw the prisoner enter the room. The witness exclaimed: "What are you doing there?" The prisoner replied: "I am sorry, I made a mistake. I came into the wrong room," or something to that effect. The prisoner walked towards the door by which he had entered, and the witness followed him into the passage and asked him what he was doing. He replied that he was not a criminal, but he could not explain anything further. This was the only information the witness got from him.

Detective-Inspector Tappenden stated that he saw the prisoner detained at Cannon-row station. The prisoner said: "I am going to plead guilty. I had been drinking all the afternoon. I am sorry for what I have done." The prisoner then made a long statement, which was taken down.

HOW THE ENTRY WAS MADE.

In this statement, which was read by Mr. Muskett, Pike explained that he was a fitter's mate. His wife was in America.

A DYSPEPTIC'S LIFE SAVED.

SEVERE PAIN AND SICKNESS FOR MANY YEARS CURED BY A SIMPLE ANTACID.

NEIGHBOURS SAID HE WAS A DYING MAN.

Chronic indigestion and sickness after food and severe pains were all quickly cured by a very simple remedy in the case of Mr. R. Savignani, 11, Gloucester Street, Barnardston, New York. In a letter referring to his long-continued illness, Mr. Savignani writes: "He did not know what it was to eat a meal without it coming back, and it appeared to have been his condition for a considerable time, until his wife, while reading a ladies' paper, saw ordinary bismuthated magnesia recommended for indigestion, and obtained a small quantity so that her husband might try it. A few doses gave Mr. Savignani great relief, and before he had finished the first supply the trouble was practically cured. To use Mr. Savignani's own words: 'He can eat his food and is looking splendid, and can do his work; in fact, all the people about him look at him, for they all said he was a dying man.' The quantity of bismuthated magnesia that cured Mr. Savignani was half-a-teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water after meals, and we sincerely advise any of our readers who suffer from indigestion to try it. Be careful to get the bismuthated form, as bismuthated soda, as other chemical products similarly named do not have the same beneficial effect.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Camp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

employed as a cook-housekeeper. He had lived at his present address for about 12 months, and was working for Messrs. Tilling, Bullyard, High-street, Peckham, as a labourer. On Saturday night he visited a number of publichouses, and remained in one until midnight. "I had coffee at a stall outside Hyde Park," he proceeded. "I then walked through Constitution-hill and came to Buckingham Palace. I climbed over the railings at the point where the low railings meet the high ones. I then climbed over the spiked railings in the corner. After that I crossed the lawn, and again climbed up a wall, crossed over to the area and dropped down into the basement. I made an attempt to get into a window which I saw partly open at the top. I climbed on the sill and tried to lower the window, but was unsuccessful. The bars of the window do not quite reach to the top.

"I then found a door open. I walked in and went up about seven steps, which brought me into another passage; then up a carpeted staircase to the top of the building. On my way I tried several doors but found they were locked. At the top I went to the end of a very long passage.

I went into a room which was unlocked, turned on the electric light and found the wardrobe, which was unlocked, took a morning coat and vest, two waistcoats, one handkerchief, a walking stick, one white shirt, two caps, two razors, a cigarette case, and a clock. I took off my own clothes, and put on a morning coat and waistcoat and white shirt, leaving my own coat and vest on a chair. I then turned out the light and went along the passage till I came to another room. I opened the door and turned on the electric light. I noticed two young ladies in bed in separate beds. One of them said, 'Who is that?' 'What do you want?' They appeared to be greatly alarmed. I replied, 'I am sorry; I have come to the wrong room.' I then turned out the light and left the room.

The prisoner described how he passed along the passage, and said that he entered Mr. Copple's room, and upon Mr. Copple challenging him he dashed down the stairs, where he remained concealed until his arrest. He added: "I have no relatives in Buckingham Palace, nor have I ever worked there. I have more or less been on the drink since my wife went away."

ARRESTED IN STOLEN CLOTHES.
Inspector Tappenden said that the foregoing was a correct statement, as far as the police had been able to ascertain.

Mr. Hopkins.—When arrested? he was dressed in the stolen clothes?

The Witness.—Yes, sir.
Frederick William Wright, representative of Messrs. Tilling, said that the prisoner had been employed for two years and five months by that firm as a fitter's mate. He had nothing to say against the prisoner, whom he had known for four and a half years.

The prisoner's mother stated that he had always been a good son and had given no trouble to her.

The prisoner.—I simply did it out of bravado. I had heard that the suffragists had tried to get in the Palace and I wondered if they could possibly do it. It is more a drunken freak than anything else.

Mr. Hopkins asked if it was desired that the prisoner should be committed for trial.

Mr. Muskett.—We should like an adjournment. The police have not had much time to make inquiries.

Mr. Hopkins remanded the prisoner for a week, and intimated that he would admit the accused to bail if he found one surety in £50.

THE BORSTAL SYSTEM IN THE PUNJAB.

GROWING INTEREST AMONG UNOFFICIAL PUBLIC.

The current issue of the "Punjab Gazette" publishes a review by the Local Government of the report on the administration of Jails in the Province during the year 1913. Referring to the Borstal system the Government observe as follows:—

The introduction of the Borstal system for juvenile adults is the most important feature in the jail administration of the Province during recent years and the matter was discussed at some length by Sir Louis Dane in last year's review. There is still a good deal of building work to be done before the jail can be regarded as complete, and the average daily population is nearly 800 in excess of the accommodation provided in the barracks and cells. It is too early as yet to speak with knowledge of the results, but it is clear that every effort is being made to turn the inmates into useful members of society. The Salvation Army has taken the lead in smoothing the way for their return to freedom, and it is hoped that other religious and social organisations will in time be found able and willing to co-operate. One indication of growing interest is the fact that the various religious communities—Mahomedan, Hindu and Sikh—regularly send religious teachers to preach to the inmates. But the organisation which exist at the Borstal Institution in England for finding them employment on release, and for following up their subsequent career and conduct is still lacking; hence it is and will continue to be difficult to speak with certainty as to the permanent effects produced by the reforming influence in the Borstal Institution. As Captain Barker justly remarks, we must rely for the time being on the efforts of the unofficial public and up to the present there are few signs that public interest in the matter has been awakened. This apathy may be due to the fact that ex-convicts do not have the same difficulty in finding employment in India as they do in England. The caste system and the hereditary nature of most occupations are probably potent influences in ensuring a man's return to his former position after release, while amongst the millions of illiterates who make up the vast bulk of the population, conviction, even of offences which involve some degree of moral depravity, carries with it but little discredit or social disgrace.

It is reported that the New Provincial Legislative Council for the Central Provinces will come into existence at the end of next month.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN IN PUBLIC.

GARDEN PARTY AT Highbury.

A Unionist garden party at Highbury, Birmingham, on June 6 was rendered notable by the first public appearance at such a gathering of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain since the illness which overtook him nearly eight years ago, says "The Times." It will be remembered that the demonstration to celebrate his 70th birthday and his 30 years' continuous representation of Birmingham in Parliament was held in July, 1906, that shortly afterwards Mr. Chamberlain returned to London and was taken ill, and has since been an invalid. The party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain to the electors of West Birmingham and East Worcestershire. It afforded Mr. Joseph Chamberlain an opportunity of bowing a formal farewell to his constituents in the West Division, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain of thanking his East Worcestershire adherents for their support during the 22 years that he has been their representative and of meeting his father's old supporters whom he hopes to represent in future.

When it was reported that Mr. Chamberlain was on the terrace people hurried from all directions to pay their respects to him. He was seated in a bath chair. Every one was enabled to see Mr. Chamberlain as he was drawn backwards and forwards along the terrace in front of the house and round the footpaths intersecting the lawn. He looked much better than people who had not seen him since his illness expected to find him and seemed in good spirits. Now and again there were little bursts of cheering which Mr. Chamberlain acknowledged by raising his hat, and as he passed along men who had been in many a political fight with him bared their heads and shouted "Long life to you," and "I wish we had you with us now." Mr. Chamberlain smiled and shook his head and occasionally put out his hand, as he was wheeled about, to grasp that of some old political friend whom he recognised.

By the side of the chair walked Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Austen Chamberlain the latter carrying in his arm his two-year-old daughter. After about half an hour the chair was wheeled on to the terrace again, and Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Chamberlain's mother, who is on a visit to Highbury from her home at Boston, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Master Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Leverton Harris, the Unionist candidate for East Worcestershire in succession to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. A. Bird, M.P., and several members of the house party were seen. Mr. George Titterton, president of the West Birmingham Conservative Association, Major Beld with president of the East Worcestershire Conservative Association, were presented to Mr. Chamberlain, with whom they cordially shook hands, and he expressed to their delight at being able to take a very small part in the day's proceedings.

Sympathetic cheers were raised as the right hon. gentleman passed into the house. Before retiring he turned to his guests, raised his hat, and wished them good-night. Questioned later, Mr. Chamberlain said that his father was none the worse for the little excursion he had made among his friends. He had looked forward to meeting them with a great deal of interest, and the members of his family believed that the afternoon's proceedings would be beneficial rather than otherwise.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE CRISIS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing the assembly, said that he was afraid that the meeting was something of a leave-taking as well of a greeting. Both his father and himself had found it very hard to sever their old ties and to leave constituencies which had been so generous in their support. "Just a little time before Parliament adjourned," proceeded Mr. Chamberlain, "we heard a new talk of conversations and consultations. I am a little tired of conversations which never result in anything. I am not very confident of the good faith of politicians who always follow up their consultations with hostile actions. If the Government were free men this question might have been settled six months ago, but if they were not free to settle it then I don't think that you can expect them to be free enough to find a settlement now, and in that case there is but one course for me to pursue—they must consult the people from whom their power is derived. Why should not they? The Unionists suggested a Referendum, and when that was refused they offered to abide by the result of a Referendum, but the Prime Minister could not have a Referendum because the people might not vote solely on Home Rule, and he could not have a Referendum because then, he said, they might not vote at all. (Laughter.) And the Prime Minister who did not trust them at a General Election when they knew the issues that were at stake, who could not trust them at a Referendum on this single question, professed to derive his authority to pass the Home Rule Bill and to coerce Ulster from a General Election in which neither he nor the majority of his colleagues ever thought of mentioning Home Rule in the addresses which they issued to the electors."

A Government which was afraid of the results of a General Election, which was weak in credit and suffered defeat after defeat at by-elections, not only had no right, but dared not try to coerce such a movement as was going on in Ulster. Ireland was ranged in two great armed camps, and any day some too clever plot by some too clever members of the Government might fire the mine and produce an explosion. Grave was the responsibility of Ministers who, not daring to enforce the law, were admitting that they had got no authority to do it, yet went drifting on they knew not whither, sooner than go before their country and receive judgment at their hands. He advised them to be ready for a General Election which might come sooner than some of their opponents believed.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

CHARGE AGAINST A PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARDMAN.

The arrest of a Portsmouth dockyardman on charges of espionage under the Official Secrets Act caused a sensation in the Dockyard Town. For some time past the Metropolitan-Detective Staff at Portsmouth Dockyard have had the case in hand, and their inquiries culminated in the arrest on the Whit Monday of Samuel Maddick, thirty-nine years of age, an electrical fitter, of Byerley-road, Fratton, Portsmouth. The arrest was effected by Detective-Inspector William Hayman, with whom was Chief Inspector Sewell, and took place in the vicinity of the extensive naval oil tanks at Forton on the Gosport side of the Portsmouth Harbour. Documents and books were seized at Maddick's house.

Maddick was on June 2 brought before Mr. C. E. Matthews and Mr. F. E. French at the Portsmouth Police Court, and was charged under the Official Secrets Act, 1911, that being a person holding office under His Majesty, he attempted to communicate information to a person other than a person to whom he was authorised to communicate it prejudicial to the safety of interests of the State on all dates since April 20, 1914, at Byerley-road, Fratton, in the parish of Portsea.

Mr. J. Cromwell Prior, appeared for the defence.

Detective-Inspector William Hayman, of the Metropolitan Police, attached to the Portsmouth Dockyard, stated:—In consequence of information received I went with Chief Inspector Sewell to the Forton Oil Fuel area, one of His Majesty's establishments, at 10 a.m. on June 1. I there saw the prisoner, who was known to me. I called him aside and said to him:—'We are police officers, and have reason to believe that you are about to communicate information of a secret nature to a foreign Power, and we shall arrest you.' He said:—'Yes, I was going abroad in a day or two—probably in the week-end—to meet one of those agents at Ostend.' He also made a further statement mentioning further names, which, with your Worship's permission, I do not propose to read before the Court at present. I conveyed the prisoner to the Main Gate Police Office, where he was detained. Chief Inspector Sewell and I afterwards went to the prisoner's address in Byerley-road, Fratton, and took possession of certain documents and books, which will in due course be laid before the Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration. On these facts I ask for a remand for a week.

Mr. Prior: I do not object.

Mr. H. W. Fisk, the Clerk to the Magistrate, asked if the consent of the Attorney-General had been obtained, and Chief Inspector Sewell handed in a letter from the department of the Director of Public Prosecutions, in which a formal remand was asked for.

As Maddick was being removed from the dock he showed an inclination to make a statement, but was told by the Justices' Clerk that his interests would be well safeguarded by his solicitor. Maddick said:—'I have had no secret information at all to give away.'

The accused was remanded in custody.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE DEAF.

A DEAF MAN'S VIEW OF THEIR POSITION.

A deaf man, Jerry Albert Pierce, writing in "The Volta Review" (Washington) on "The Economic Efficiency of the Deaf," says:—"Up to within twenty years ago the condition of deafness in infancy or very early childhood was universally connected with dumbness. The two defects were synonymous that even at the present time the words 'deaf' and 'dumb' are quite often used interchangeably. One speaks of a 'deaf and dumb' man without taking the trouble to discover whether or not the man is dumb; Deaf people are still referred to as 'mutes,' although a great many of them are as fluent speakers as the hearing. Civilisation has at the present time two distinct classes of the deaf: The deaf and dumb are one division, and the deaf and dumb comprise the other. However, through the reluctance of the normal class to note the difference, those of the deaf who can speak and read the lips still share in the difficulties that surround the deaf and dumb. This is hardly fair. There is a vast difference between the deaf-mute and the speaking deaf man. The former is the type most common and the one that gives to the normal man his ideas of deafness in the human being. The latter class has among its members men and women who are doing really big things and who are competing upon almost equal terms with the hearing class. Among the deaf-mute class we find those people who are content to be as they are, who believe that the 'problem of the deaf' is best solved among themselves, and who consider intermarriage of the deaf not only permissible but necessary. The 'semi-mutes,' or speaking deaf, are those whose object in life is to obliterate their physical defect to the greatest possible extent. They are the iconoclasts of the 'tribe.' They, as a rule, are utterly opposed to intermarriage; they struggle in active competition with the hearing in the arts and professions and are by no means social outcasts. If the normal man could realise this per cent. of the deaf, he would not be so ready to be removed, or at any rate be in a position to be rapidly remedied."

"It is the common fault of sociologists to consider members of a particular class as being alike in all respects, physically and mentally. They do not stop to think that deafness, blindness, insanity, and the like are accidental characteristics, and that, with the exception of their one peculiarity, defects are very much like ordinary mortals."

"To really understand what a deaf man is, we must look at him from the deaf man's viewpoint. To do otherwise is to share in the already biased and illogical opinion held by the average hearing man, who takes the deaf-mute as his subject. That the deaf are better thinkers and more serious-minded men and women is true. These characteristics are the result of deafness itself, and not of the artificial handicaps or peculiarities incident to our social life."

RUSSIAN MENACE IN PERSIA.

PROTEST BY M. MORNARD.

The situation in Azerbaijan is going from bad to worse said the Teheran correspondent of "The Times" writing on June 2nd.

The Persian central authority is flouted both by the Governor-General and by the Russian officials. A proclamation which was recently posted up at Tabriz by Shuja-ed-Dowleh to the effect that he was about to take the collection of the taxes out of the hands of the Belgian revenue officials and would revive the system of farming out the taxes, by which the bulk of the taxes would be lost to the central administration, has since been carried into effect. One Persian Treasury official was imprisoned, but has since been released.

The commander of the Cossack Brigade openly repudiates the authority of the Persian Government, inasmuch as he refuses to act except at the instance of the Russian Consul-General Orloff. It is further announced that the Russian Post Office system is about to be inaugurated in Azerbaijan.

The Persian Government is taking steps to secure the removal of Shuja-ed-Dowleh, though in a province overrun by Russian troops the central authority is not likely to be effective towards attaining this end.

RUSSO-PERSIAN DIFFERENCES.

Arfa-ed-Dowleh, Minister of Justice and former Persian Ambassador in Constantinople, has, however, been nominated and will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg as Minister for the purpose of laying the true state of affairs in Azerbaijan before the Russian Government. He will represent that a far more friendly attitude on the part of Russia is necessary if Azerbaijan is to be saved to Persian sovereignty.

In view of the present weakness of the Persian Government consequent on the retirement of Aini-ed-Dowleh from the Ministry of the Interior, the bankruptcy of the Treasury, the near approach of the Coronation, the postponement of provincial elections being held, and other numerous difficulties which are again beginning to beset the Government on all sides, notably with regard to the inadequate funds for the Pars gendarmerie, it is impossible to refrain from uttering a grave note of warning with regard to the future. To many here who have been keenly watching recent events the dismemberment of Persia never appeared so threatening as to-day.

According to further details of the action of Shuja-ed-Dowleh received in Teheran, it appears that after the Governor-General had taken over the collection of the taxes which he claimed accrued by right ("revenue de droit") to the "municipality" which he had just founded, the Russian Consul-General, in reply to a remonstrance by the Belgian financial agent on the refusal of the Cossack officer to take steps, said that he approved of the action of the Governor-General. He added that neither the Treasury nor the measures it might take would avail to arrest the well-concerted plans of the Governor-General. The Ex-cise officials have been requested to acquiesce in the arbitrary proceedings or to resign.

Meanwhile in Teheran the Treasurer-General has been subjected to attacks in the Press. In an article in the newspaper "Raad," which from the facts cited is clearly inspired, M. Mornard is accused of having sold the freedom of Persia by an arrangement whereby the revenues of Azerbaijan are made over to Russia. The pretext of the column appears to arise from the following facts.

QUESTIONS OF TAXATION.

During a conversation which occurred more than a month ago between M. Mornard and M. Korostovets, the Russian Minister, the Treasurer-General complained that for two years he had been unable to collect taxes from a constantly increasing number of Russian-protected persons and Persians leasing property from Russian subjects in Gilan and Azerbaijan, although he knew that the Russian Consuls levied taxes because on application people told him that the taxes had been paid to the Russian Consulate.

The Russian Minister, in reply, expressed himself favourable to the principle of Russian subjects and protected persons paying taxes, and agreed to issue instructions to the Consuls that the taxes thus collected should be paid into a separate Treasury account with the Russian Banque d'Escompte.

M. Mornard subsequently wrote a letter to M. Korostovets recapitulating this conversation, but received no reply. The Russian Consuls have now begun to levy not merely the land tax but indirect taxes, such as Excise, alcohol, and transport tolls, and are continuing as before to furnish no account of the sums collected which could be set aside for the purposes of a fund from which Russian claims against the Treasury might be liquidated.

The net result of the legitimate attempt to encash these revenues has been merely to convey the impression that M. Mornard was a party to the abrogation to Russia of the right of the Persian Government to collect and dispose of the revenues of Azerbaijan.

M. Mornard has addressed a strong protest to the Cabinet against the article in the "Raad," and declares that the patience of the Treasury is exhausted. Unless a suitable denial of the imputations be made by to-morrow the Treasury staff will cease work.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, intends recommending to the Lieutenant-Governor that a white triangle be painted on the bottom of the bulb of electric headlights of motor cars. Exhaustive experiments, it is stated have shown that this triangle, whether it be of white paint or white paper, pasted thereon, completely eliminates the aggressive upward and side rays that are so annoying and dangerous to other users of the road, with-out, at the same time, affecting the volume of light available to the driver.

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"FACE THE FACTS."ARCHBISHOP OF YORK AND
ULSTER CRISIS.**AN APPEAL TO PARLIAMENT.**

On the eve of the reassembling of the House of Commons after the Whitsuntide recess "The Times" published an appeal to Parliament from the Archbishop of York to face the facts of the Irish crisis afresh. The following is the letter:—

The Parliamentary Session begins again on Tuesday. How will it close? With civil strife in Ireland averted or brought nearer, with the bankruptcy or with the vindication of British statesmanship?

The answer to this question depends on the tone and temper of mind with which the members of both Houses of Parliament return, after the pause of the recess, to the task and the duty of finding a way out of the present intolerable impasse. There are thousands of thoughtful citizens who at this critical moment in the history of the nation appeal to the members, and especially the leaders, of all parties to lift this grave and insistent problem out of the entanglements of party pride and policy, and to face afresh with a resolute determination to "seek peace and ensue it." I venture as one who, by virtue of his office, stands outside the region of political party, to give voice to this appeal.

We are convinced that the real difficulty lies not so much in the problem itself as in the spirit in which it seems to be approached. We feel that there has been enough and to spare of manoeuvring and recrimination. We have watched with anxiety and indeed dismay the progress of the session only apparently to be refused; doors opened only to be shut. A distinguished American citizen said to me the other day that what impressed him most in the present political situation was the contrast between the demand of the country as a whole for some settlement by consent and the incapacity of Parliament to give effect to it. It seems to be plain that if either of the great political parties is chiefly concerned with satisfying its own pride or damaging its rival, nothing but disaster can happen to the country.

We do not ask for "compromise." We ask that the real facts of the problem should be faced, and faced with an honest desire to make proposals which will neither ignore nor evade them. For example, it seems plain that if public peace is to be preserved some form of "exclusion" of Ulster is an immediate necessity. This being so, surely it is a waste of time and temper to make proposals as to the time of exclusion, which can only prolong the present state of armed tension, or to make proposals as to the area of exclusion, which can only create fresh occasions of conflict. On the other hand, it seems equally plain that the mere exclusion of Ulster is no solution of the problem. At the best it can only ease the strain of a situation which prevents any solution being fairly and calmly considered. It is not a settlement; it only clears the way for a settlement. No one can wish that Ireland should be thus divided—that the efforts to develop the industrial and agricultural resources of the whole country, which have won so large a measure of success, should be thus arrested. When both Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond during the debates in the House of Commons spoke about the hopes of a united Ireland, there was felt to be a ring of sincerity in their words full of promise for the future. Does it not seem plain in view of facts as they are that the only way by which this hope can be fulfilled is that Ulster Unionists should be asked to join their fellow-Irishmen in a system of local government which would not be confined to Ireland, but extended to other parts of the United Kingdom; in other words, that the exclusion of Ulster should be accompanied by a serious attempt to think out and present to Parliament a system of devolution of government in which Ireland would have a place, first doubtless in time, but not essentially exceptional?

But, Sir, this is going beyond the purpose of my letter. Neither I nor those on whose behalf I claim to speak are concerned at present with any particular schemes or suggestions. It is not these that are wanting. There has been a plentiful supply of them. What seems to us to be wanting is on the one side a proper sense of the perils of drifting and waiting on circumstances that may arise; and on the other side a willingness to recognize that the Irish problem is too great and deep to be solved by merely supporting the resistance of Ulster and discrediting the Government. The country expects Parliament to arrange a settlement. It expects in both the great political parties a fixed determination to bring to an end a state of things which menaces not only the safety of Ireland but the credit of British statesmanship and of Parliament. If this spirit be absent, then the discussion of any plans, whether in "conversations" or in debates, is a mere waste of time. If it be present, surely, a settlement can be reached. It is for the effective evidence of this spirit that the country now looks to Parliament. Let us hope and pray that it will not look in vain.

RESHAWAR BANK IN LIQUIDATION.**DIRECTORS' LIABILITIES.**

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

As a result of the misfeasance proceedings taken against the ex-Directors of the Reshawar Bank by the Official Liquidator, the Court of Rai Damodar Das, Special Judge, Multan, several Directors placed cash and property worth one lakh of rupees as security in the event of their being found liable or accountable for any of the bank. It is now hoped that depositors will get the bulk, if not the whole, of their money.

ABBEY BOMB**OUTRAGE.****CORONATION CHAIR DAMAGED.****EXPLOSION HEARD IN COMMONS.**

Mr. McKenna explained to the House of Commons on June 11 his new line of campaign against the suffragettes, and almost simultaneously the latest of their outrages was being carried out—a bomb explosion in Westminster Abbey.

The bomb explosion in the Abbey was evidently an attempt to blow up the ancient Coronation Chair that stands in Edward the Confessor's Chapel. The bomb was apparently exploded just behind the chair. No one was hurt, and happily the damage is small and probably repairable. As to the repairs Canon Westlake has misgivings owing to the age of the wood and the famous stone. The official theory is that one of a large party of sightseers who had been conducted through the Chapel lingered behind the others and laid the bomb, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Abbey was closed and searched as quickly as possible, but though two young women were detained and had to clear themselves from suspicion no arrest has been made, and there is little in the way of clue.

The facts of the Westminster Abbey explosion were briefly given in the following official statement, prepared by the Scotland Yard officials and the Abbey authorities and issued that night:—

At 5-40 a small bomb was exploded in the immediate proximity of the Coronation chair. It is supposed that some member of a large party of sightseers lagged behind the rest and deposited the bomb when the others had left the chapel.

Fortunately the damage done was slight. A portion of the carved wood at the back of the chair was blown off, and some of the stone carving of the screen of the great altar was damaged, apparently by some iron nuts contained in the bomb. The bomb itself was made of thin metal, nickel-plated, and was exploded by a fuse. A woman's feather boa, a guide-book, and a small black silk bag were found on a chair near by.

No material damage has been done, as happily the pieces blown off can be pieced together again.

The police are making inquiries in conjunction with His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives. According to a press representative who saw the Coronation chair after the explosion, the ornamental spike on the left-hand side of the back of the chair was blown completely away. The spike was about nine inches to a foot long. The back of the chair for about six inches along the top and three inches down the side was also damaged, part of the wood being blown away with the spike and a ragged edge left.

SCENES AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion, says a man who was in the Abbey at the time, was followed by a huge column of smoke which ascended to the roof, and a considerable amount of plaster fell, while quantities of dust smothered those who were near. Between eighty and one hundred people were in the Abbey, and the noise of the explosion was so great that many of them, fearing some great catastrophe, rushed to the exits to seek safety outside. Parties were being conducted round the Abbey by the vergers at the time of the explosion, and a party had passed the Coronation chair some moments previously, but long enough to have reached a safe distance away.

Immediately after the explosion the Abbey was cleared of people and closed to the public, a large force of police was called in, and the police and vergers made a thorough search of the building. Excited crowds gathered outside the Abbey, for the explosion was heard as far away as Westminster Bridge, and from all quarters people hurried to the scene. They could see little to gratify their curiosity, however.

Scotland Yard was at once informed, and Chief Inspector McBrien, Inspector F. Buckley, and other officers of the special branch were soon at the Abbey.

THE FIRST SUSPECTS.

Two young women who were the persons nearest the chair at the time of the explosion and who appeared to be considerably agitated were detained and questioned by the officials, but after they had recovered from their agitation they were able to satisfy the police that they were innocent of any part in the outrage.

When the Abbey was cleared the two ladies were requested to remain behind for a while, and an attendant at the Abbey was sent for to see if he recognised them as being women who had on former occasions disturbed the services there. They were accompanied out of the Abbey by Inspector Buckley. When the two ladies and the Inspector reached the roadway there was some booing and hissing from the large crowd, and an old woman, a street seller who has her stand near the Abbey, made a rush at the ladies as if to strike them. She was kept back by the police, but soon released. The two ladies were sent home in a taxi-cab.

It is said the police are endeavouring to discover the identity of a tall woman in a black who is said to have been seen near the Coronation chair just before the explosion.

INVESTIGATING THE DAMAGE.

Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, arrived later at the Abbey, where he was joined by officials from the Home Office. The Dean and other clergy connected with the Abbey were also present. No one else was permitted to enter the Abbey.

One of those who was present informed a press representative that he thought the bomb must have been placed about a foot away from the chair on the right side, and that the missiles with which it was charged

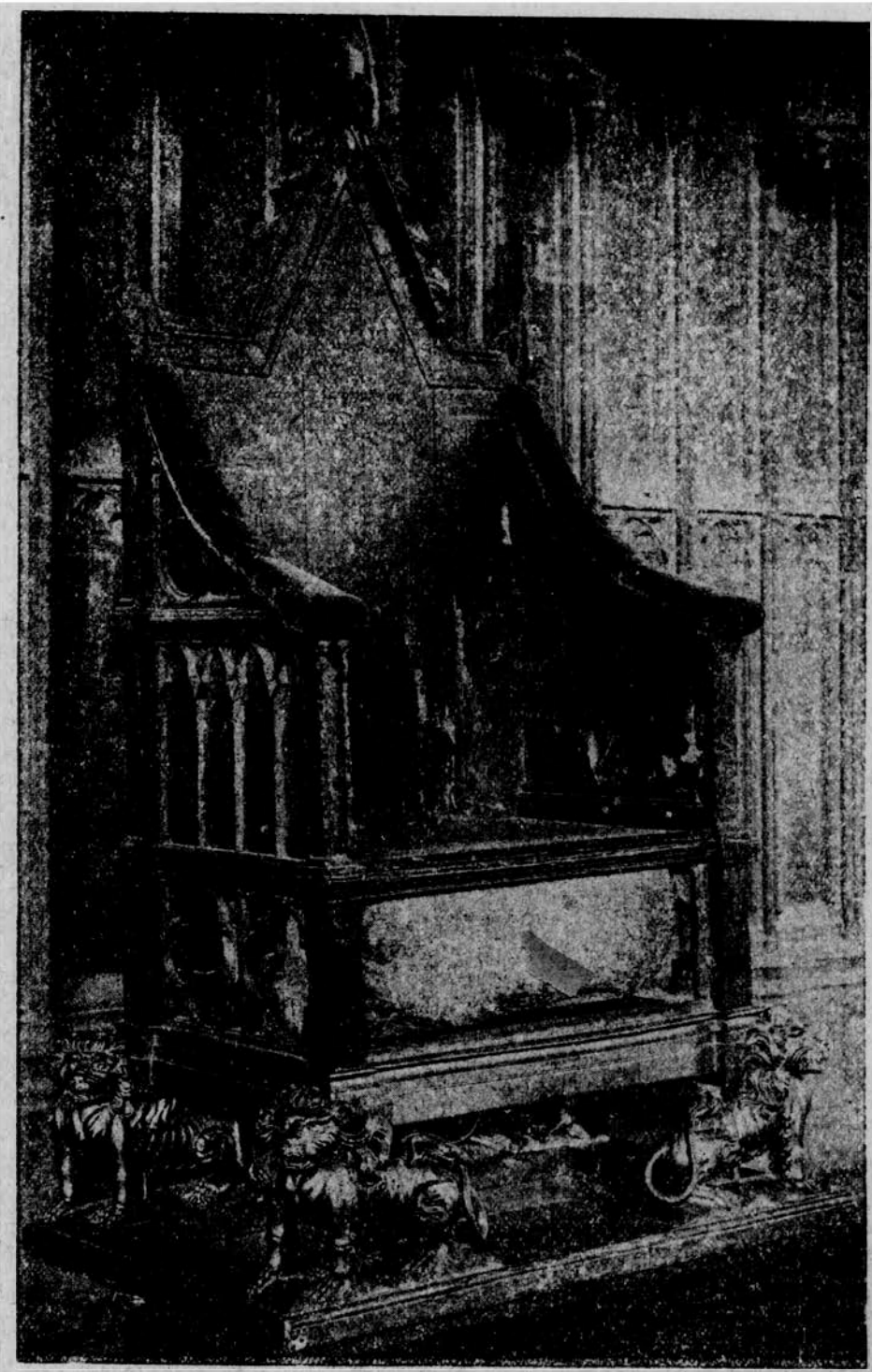


Photo by Central News.

The famous Coronation Chair, under which the bomb was placed, showing the historic stone.

took a sharp upward line to the left when the explosion occurred. They must have passed over the chair, striking the upper left-hand corner of the back and arm where the back begins to go upwards to a point. Several ornamental pieces of the woodwork of this portion of the chair were blown off. The stone screen which was damaged runs at the back of the chair, and here the carved work was scarred as if by shots. The face of the Coronation stone, which lies exposed directly under the seat of the chair, also bore traces of having been struck as if by bullets, little chips lying among the dust which the explosion had brought down in a cloud from the walls and pillars.

Every fragment of the bomb that could be found was gathered up and taken away for examination. Every piece of wood and stone damaged by the explosion was gathered together, in the hope that the chair may be repaired.

CANON WESTLAKE'S MISGIVINGS.

Canon Westlake, custodian of the Abbey, stated that it was difficult to say definitely at the moment that the chair could be repaired, because of its age. The woodwork was very old, and the stone showed marks of decay. In these circumstances it was possible that the damage could not be repaired. No monetary estimate could be given of the damage caused. It was the sentimental value attaching to the chair and stone. Asked if he could describe the effect of the explosion, Canon Westlake displayed his hands begrimed with dirt, and said that everything in the neighbourhood of the chair was smothered deep in dust, which had come down from the roof. Apart from that there was really nothing unusual to see.

HISTORY OF CORONATION CHAIR.

The Coronation chair was made by Edward I's orders. It has been badly used, its painting battered away, its mouldings torn off, the painted carvings that adorned it stolen, its surface defaced by the penknives of vandal sightseers. It ought to be carefully mended and cleaned. Its chief interest, perhaps, is that it remains the case for the famous Stone of Scone, a piece of Perthshire sandstone, as Professor Geikie assures us, the crowning stone of the Scottish kings, the Liafail, or "Stone of Fal," for science will not allow the usual translation "Stone of Fate" or "Destiny," but takes it to mean the stone of the old Irish King Fal, to whose memory it remains monument. We know nothing of its earlier history, save that it was believed to have been brought from Ireland, which is probably the truth, and that the Irish-speaking dynasty of Kenneth McAlpin used it as its hallowed seat of office. Kenneth himself is said to have brought it from Dunstaffnage to Scone about the year 850. The story that it was originally Jacob's pillow-stone, and was brought from the East to Tara, and thence to Scotland is a fiction of late date, to all seeming. It was taken by Edward I. with the other Scottish regalia from Scone. Edward III. intended it to be restored to Scotland, but the Londoners' objection—supported by the Abbot of Westminster, as we may suppose—prevented its return, and King James found it when he united the two realms and accomplished the old mediaeval prophecy which foretold that the ultimate ruler of his Scottish line should prevail wherever the sacred stone found a resting-place.

THE LEGEND OF ITS EASTERN ORIGIN.

The stone was brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1290, after his defeat of John Balliol. All our kings since that time have

been crowned upon it at Westminster, except Mary I.; and when Cromwell was installed Lord Protector, it was taken to Westminster Hall for him. The seat holds "Jacob's stone," twenty-two inches long, eleven broad, and about six in depth, on which tradition says the patriarch Jacob slept in the plain of Luz. Holmshed in his "Historie of Scotland" gives a curious history of a Greek noble, Gathelus, son of Cecrops, the builder of Athens. Gathelus, being of a turbulent and wandering disposition, went from Greece into Egypt with several companions, "anno mundi 2416." Here he made friends with Pharo the king, and eventually married his daughter, Scotia—from whom it is said the name of Scotia is derived.

On the death of Pharo, Gathelus, not agreeing with his successors, left Egypt and settled at Compostella, where he was "intituled by the name of king," and "sat upon his marble stone in Brigantia." The two sons of Gathelus, however, not liking Spain, migrated to an island "lying north over against Spayne," and landed at "Dundalke," the island being called "Hibernia," after one of them whose name was Hyberus. The stone they are supposed to have brought with them, and it is described as being "in fashion like a seate or chayne, having a fatall destinie, as the Scottes say, following it, that whosoever it shoulde be founde, there shoulde the Scottish men raighe and have the supreme gouernance. Hereof it come to passe that first in Spaine, after in Irelande, and then in Scotlande, the kings which ruled ouer the Scottish men recouered the crowne sitting upon that stone until the time of Robert the First, king of Scotlande."

Edward had an engraved plate inserted in the stone, and on it the legend—
Ni fallatatum, Scotti hunc quoque locum,
Invenit lapidem regnare tenentur
ibidem;
which may be translated—
Except old saws do fail, and wizaris
wite be blind,
The Scots in place must reign where they
this stone shall find.
This plate is now gone, but a space remains to mark the place to which it was formerly attached. A cross is cut upon the stone, and it has old handles at the ends.

THE JAIL ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

A despatch of the Government of India dealing with the Jail Enquiry Commission and the scope and terms of reference, of that Commission will be sent home to the Secretary of State by the next mail.

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WOMAN AS CIVIL SERVANT.

SHOULD SHE WORK "IN SEGREGATION?"

Women have found it difficult to accept with any degree of enthusiasm the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service with regard to the times and conditions of their employment. In this department of public life, says a "Times" correspondent. The conclusions of the majority are frequently at variance with the evidence given before them by women, and seem to have been arrived at without reference to any guiding principle. The eternal feminine seems destined to be an eternal puzzle, and even through the colourless language of an official document one receives the impression that the signatories never quite recovered from their surprise at finding women in Government departments. They seem to have regarded woman as a new and rather strange creature, of whose habits and characteristics they are somewhat ignorant, and let us add in a whisper, perhaps a little afraid. They would like to watch her at work a little longer before coming to a decision as to the liberties and opportunities she should be allowed.

In the meantime the Commissioners waver between two or three conflicting theories as to the best method of dealing with the Early Church's conception of woman as a snare and temptation, and recommend that the women clerks should be employed in "self-contained sections" and accommodated separately from the men. In one paragraph they comment on woman's lower standard of efficiency in work, and in the next are forced to recognize her attainments and urge the admission of individual women to the higher inspectorial and administrative posts. They are in her a formidable rival to man in the labour market, so they close the door of open competition with a bang and insist on sex distinction instead of efficiency as the test for the principal departments of the service. They endorse an arbitrary rule which enforces termination of employment on marriage, and then use the fact of this compulsory retirement as a reason for refusing improved rates of pay.

Now these are all serious and weighty matters which require consideration as a whole and not as isolated facts. Over 60,000 women are employed in the various departments of the Civil Service, and they had a right to expect from such a body as the Royal Commission a comprehensive and unprejudiced view of their work and capabilities. Instead of this, the Commissioners have continually halted between two opinions; their desire on grounds of economy to increase the employment of women, and their fear of giving any free and unfettered scope for their activities. A mere woman is inclined to feel sorry for their state of puzzled perplexity, even though she declines to relieve it by submitting to restriction of her energies.

THE COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATION.

It is difficult to understand on what grounds or evidence the Commissioners recommended that women clerks should work "in segregation" from the men, to quote the delightfully eloquent phrase which department into their report. In those departments which are mainly staffed by women or by men, the sexes would naturally be working apart, but that is no reason for laying down "segregation" as a principle as if women had the plague. The successful experience in the Public Trustee's Department to which they themselves refer might have proved to the timid Commissioners that men and women can and do work side by side with undisturbed ease and unimpaired efficiency. How else, indeed, nor Mrs. Strenfield would have come through the ages that are past? How else, indeed, have the Commissioners themselves laboured for the past two years in company with two women? Neither Miss Haldane nor Mr. Strenfield would have consented to work "in segregation" from the rest of their fellow-Commissioners.

The effect of this recommendation would be to continue the employment of women in self-contained sections with little or no prospect of promotion and consequently no incentive to effort. In these circumstances it was surely unjust for the Commissioners to place on record their belief that the women's services are less efficient on the whole than those of the men, and both women Commissioners dissent strongly from this view. Such an opinion could only be formed after full and free competition between men and women had been allowed over a period of years. It is valueless when given as the result of comparing unlike conditions. However, the Commissioners continued their wanderings in a fog of timidity and prejudice. After declaring "woman's inefficiency" they urged the employment more women typists, more women clerks, more women inspectors in the Education, Local Government, and Prisons Departments. They deplored the nomination system of appointments for men yet recommended it for the selection of women in the administrative class. They ignored the weighty evidence given by Miss Charlesworth in favour of abolishing the distinction between typists and shorthand-typists (both of whom required to be shorthand) and showing that it would be more advantageous to employ a single and better class of shorthand-typists at 25s. a week, just as they ignored her opinion that nearly half the women were not living up to their parents and consequently required an adequate maintenance wage.

CONFUSED AND TIMID THINKING.

On the vexed question of equal pay for equal work the Commissioners have taken refuge in a delightful obscurity. They recommend that "in so far as the character and conditions of the work performed by women approximate to identity with the character and conditions of work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to equality with that of men." Women cannot be expected to welcome such confused and timid thinking. For good or evil, and through no fault of their own, men have had to come into the labour market in competition with men. The blame, if any, lies on men who have taken

to themselves, for profit-making purposes, all the industries and occupations which gave women scope for an active home life. Time and the hard logic of economic pressure have brought their revenge. If the Commissioners had been able to divest themselves of sex prejudice and to consider woman as a human being, with similar, though not identical passions, needs, and aspirations with themselves, they would in this report have faced the question of her position in the Civil Service as a whole, instead of making patchwork suggestions. Women are not unreasonable creatures, they have no wish to oust men from their positions; and a recommendation by the Commissioners to the effect that a certain percentage of all positions should be available to women, provided they pass the same efficiency standard as men, would have satisfied their just demands without unjustly prejudicing the prospects of their male fellow-workers.

WOMAN IN SPAIN.

INDIVIDUALITY OF HER OWN.

Spanish women are still different from other women, which is a great achievement nowadays. Pride, the Pyrenees, the Arabic occupation, and the ascendancy of the Catholic Church have all combined to keep them in a world of their own, and the cosmopolitan tide has not yet engulfed them, writes a "Times" correspondent.

It is true that in the matter of dress the Pyrenees is no longer a very effective barrier, for the desire to be in the mode has wrought great havoc with the national dress. But girls are still taught to consider a fan as part of their costume for walking or driving; the highest ladies in the land will still wear mantillas on certain occasions, and in the Easter season at Seville hats are in the minority. Colours, of course, are brighter than in Paris, for only southern folk have hair, and eyes and skin for touches of flaming scarlet and bright red. In the villages every little girl has scarlet in her hair. Sometimes it is the poppy or the rose which we associate with the Spanish dancer, but more often it is a simple knot of ribbon. Modern fashions in women's dress, in which shoes and stockings play so large a part, are very welcome to the Spanish women. For they are justly famed for their small and shapely hands and feet; and the opportunity which the fan has always given to pretty hands the slit skirt and decorative shoes of present fashions give to pretty feet.

STREET COURTSHIP.

But it is in the question of courtship and marriage that Spain shows its individuality most. One hears it said that in England it is love that makes marriages, and that in France it is the dot. Neither statement is always true, but it is true that in general the Spaniard is no dowry-hunter, and that in no other country does love at sight so often lead to marriage. In fact, amongst another civilized people there are any possibility of such a result. The foreign lady of youthful and attractive appearance who ventures out in Madrid or any other Spanish town alone or accompanied, only by another lady is often astonished, and not infrequently angered, at the amount of attention she attracts. Men stare at her in the most open way, turn on their heel to complete their examination, and pass remarks to their companions. Often one follows her. The embarrassed lady flies into a shop and hurriedly attempts to buy some trifle, or she goes to a shop and hurriedly attempts to buy some trifle, or she goes to a shop and hurriedly attempts to buy some trifle. She gets into a tramcar, but he boards it after her, and even attempts to pay for her ticket. In despair she hails a cab, but he hails another and keeps up a stern chase. If she returns to a hotel he runs her to earth and dines in the restaurant. If she disappears into a private house he reports himself opposite the windows. And if hunger at last drives him away he may return the next day.

The startled foreigner is apt to regard these proceedings as grossly insulting. In reality they are not necessarily so at all. In Spain the young unmarried girl of good social position never walks in the street without a chaperone, and it is quite permissible for any man who is attracted by her to follow her. He must not walk abreast of her, nor ought he on the first occasion, to speak to her. Having ascertained where she lives, if he is sincere in his pursuit he makes frequent appearances under the window and continues to follow her when she and her chaperone go out. If his looks please, the lady will presently make an appearance on the balcony and enter into conversation with him. He may even talk to her when she goes out, and her chaperone will turn a deaf ear when the lady throws replies over her shoulder. In this way each discovers the social position of the other, and if independent inquiries by parents and guardians are satisfactory the flirtation from the balcony pursues an uninterrupted course, and the man gradually attains a recognized position as Lis adored one's navio.

LOVE FROM THE BALCONY.

No window in Spain is complete without a balcony, and if you go walking towards nightfall you are sure to see lovers on the pavement talking to ladies above and uttering oblivious of the passers-by, who in turn pay no attention to them. Sometimes you will see a rose drop to some officer's hand, and sometimes a letter which is surely slipped inside his uniform. In Andalusia hands can manage to meet, for there are one-story Moorish houses with patios; but cautious have protected the windows on the streets with iron grills. This stage of courtship, lasts for months; but the time comes when the novia is received into the girl's house and meets her parents. He is, however, never left alone with her, and any evening in the Castellana in Madrid you may see young couples in this second stage walking out accompanied apparently by a deaf-mute lady. The trainers in Madrid have seats for two on one side of the gangway and a single seat on the other; the single seat is known as the chaperone's! During these stages either party is free to end the friendship, but at last comes the time when the novia goes through the formal ceremony of asking for his lady's hand. If this is granted there is an official betrothal, which is generally followed within a few weeks by the wedding.

THE IDEAL AGE.

TROUBLESOME BURDEN OF YOUTH.

He who has outgrown youth sometimes wishes that he had a genie's wand, so that whenever he meets a promising young man, he could make a pass over his head and winnow away some of its thatch, perform a few hypnotic movements and plant on his face a few lines, draw a magic circle round his slim girth and give it to the pride of real circumference, and then say to him: "There my boy, you are not forty, but I have done my best for you. I have made you look forty and feel forty. Now go off and really begin to live."

For it is said to the man of forty to see so many young men around him who have so many years to wait before they escape from the pessimisms, cynicisms, and disillusion of youth, writes "A Man of Forty" in the "Daily Mail." He cannot but feel sorry for them. He was young himself once, and he cannot forget what a troublesome burden youth can be, from its very first discomforts of all sorts of feverish ailments to its final and most wretched discomfort of falling in love.

"TOO-OLD-AT-FORTY" CRY.

What has become of that absurd cry of a few years ago, "Too old at forty"?—when a number of young men (appalled at the weary years before they could attain the pleasures and emoluments of that excellent age) sprang upon the world a new theory, a revolution that was to consign all the middle-aged populace to almshouses or asylums for the palsied, and appropriate their revenues. The "Too-old-at-forty" cry was of such extraordinary pertinacity that I remember, as a young man myself, my conception of the man of forty derived from these crackbrains. I thought of him as a wretched creature, without the joys and driving ambitions of youth, and equally without the reverence accorded to age. I pictured him holding on to his occupation under sufferance, retained in some profession and businesses out of a ruinous sense of humanity crawling knock-kneed and adoped to his task, the contempt of his juniors and the disapproving glances of his seniors, while he read in his paper of the latest establishment that had discharged all its veterans of forty, or the latest enterprise whose managing directors were all under thirty and whose staff of enthusiastic assistants were none older than eighteen. I thought of him investing his savings in an exiguous annuity and looking into his thirty odd years of penurious future with bitter regret that he did not belong to one of those humane tribes of savages who shorten the misery of their perennated by putting them into the cooking-pot.

A HYPOTHETICAL CALAMITY.

To the normal young man the time when he will be forty usually seems as far off as the nebula of Andromeda—he thinks nothing about it—he dismisses it as a hypothetical calamity of the future; but the whole of his own thirties were haunted by the spectre that had been raised by this new doctrine. I prepared for forty. I put my affairs in order. I even mentally apportioned my belongings among those I was to leave behind when I went to the home for the decrepit. I basely repented of what few pleasant sins had been loyal enough to remain with me. I remembered that a man of forty is either a fool or a physician, and thus I had, already at thirty-five, diagnosed the few and separate complaints that were threatening my life, and the dressing-room cabinet was stocked with a collection of drugs that had been set up as an apothecary. In short, I underwent that final outburst of the timidity, the self-consciousness, the weariness and the pessimism of youth, which usually flames up in the depressing thirties and thereafter leaves a man sane and contented. Anyway, I was resigned to forty. I went out to it as calmly as Charles the First went to the scaffold. Youth was done with, romance was past, the brain had run down, the arteries pumped feebly, it was only a matter of weeks before the very income that I earned would run down also, for how was I to disguise this incriminating truth that I was now forty from those gave me my daily bread? Was I to rely on a system of deception? Should I wear a wig, or invest in that strange garment that is advertised as a "gentleman's figure-halter"? Must I at all times comfort myself with an exhausting imitation of bubbling adolescence? Deception was useless; vain all disguises—forty was upon me, and thus I attained that blessed and reactionary calm which is the balm of all irrevocable disaster. I bade farewell to life and retired for the actual day itself into the fastnesses of the Cumberland hills.

"There," I told myself, "you shall go on your last and pilgrim's journey in some lone and desolate place where you shall be left having with me neither diary nor calendar, and being far from the date-reminder of a newspaper and deep in those joys that come in the hills, I entirely over-looked the awful event. I believe that my birthday was a day when I walked from Keswick to West Water with a young man of twenty-one, and left him to gain breath at the foot of that mountain while I scrambled to the top of my old friend Great Gable. So delightful was that walking tour that I remembered not once the sacrament which was its purpose. I returned to London more deliriously fit than at any time for ten years, and foolishly worked the rest of that year with more purpose and result than in any other years of my life.

Nor is that the only reason why I have come to regard not only the "Too-old-at-forty" cry as a foolish delusion but the age of forty itself as the beginning of real life and enjoyment. I have heard it said that "Youth is a daily discovery," but what forty-year-old man who reads this will not agree with me that the occasional discoveries of youth are as nothing compared to the daily discoveries of middle age? I would inquire what single discovery of youth confers so much comfort as our discovery of forty, knowing exactly what we can eat and how much we can eat, what things we can do and what things we cannot do? And what expedition of youth has the romance or satisfaction of an expedition to buy a new box-spring mattress of a matronly Frenchwoman? What whispers under the moonlight can compare with a talk over a disportable or a hot palate

for are discourse and old wine which can only come to a man when he has mellowed? LIVING IN EQUILIBRIO.

What do they know of life, those fevered sprinters of youth who forget yesterday, are impatient of to-day, and have ever before them, like a rope in front of panting runners, that retreating and disappointing to-morrow? If at forty a man has neither illusions nor enthusiasms, he has likewise neither despair nor vain hopes. He lives in equilibrio, mentally, physically, and spiritually. He has learnt at last that happy and comforting lesson that nothing in the world matters half so much as he once thought that it mattered that neither the worst nor the best fortunes are so dire or so dazzling as once they seemed to him—and that, just as nothing can give him bliss, so nothing can throw him into darkness. He finds, too, that he is at last captain of himself, and that even if the world took all else, it cannot take that officership away. He finds great rest in temperate and balanced happiness in the things that remain to him—the faithfulness of tried friends, the store of good memories, the heard of serene tastes, the swiftness of his legs over hillsides, the laziness of evening hours, the turning over of his old books, and that deep and poignant joy in the world of the wind and sunlight that comes to a man when his years have at last taught him that his hold upon them is transitory. His only pang is when young men call him "Sir."

LOVE AFTER LUNCH.

THE MATCHMAKING FETE OF ECAUSSINES.

Twelve years ago on Whit-Monday the maidens of the little Wadon village of Ecaussines decided to invite the marriageable young men of the country round to meet them at luncheon and choose wives from amongst them, and on that occasion fourteen found husbands at the table.

The Whit-Monday Girls' Luncheon Party has now become an established fete, bringing in a golden harvest to the inhabitants of Ecaussines, who, even if they fail to marry their daughters to the strangers, make good money from the crowds of candidates and visitors attracted by this original banquet.

This year the bad weather caused a falling off from the record attendance of 5,000 in 1908, but the trains converging on Ecaussines from Brussels, Mons, Charleroi, Namur, and the north of France were filled with joyous merry-makers, says a Paris correspondent. The road from the railway station to the village was spanned with incursions designed for the encouragement of nervous bachelors, such as "It is not by sucking his thumb that a man finds a wife," and when a sufficient number of bashful youths had collected they formed a procession to the town hall, where they inscribed their names and addresses, and were each given an invitation card and a cup inscribed: "Marry, if you want to be happy." Thence they moved on to the house of the president, a charming girl of twenty chosen by the others. She was dressed in white, with a blue ribbon in her yellow hair.

On reaching the central square the company took their places at a number of long and narrow tables, the boys on one side and the girls opposite. At the back of the gentlemen's chairs was a placard, "My heart is yours," and behind the ladies' was the motto "I will make you happy." These made a delightfully innocent introduction for young people looking for their mates. The little president then read a speech to the effect that she agreed with Talleyrand that many words did not advance business any more than a training dress helped one to walk fast. There was no false modesty about this peasant girl, who frankly declared that she and the rest wanted to marry. "We should be so happy to be able to hang on the arm of a good little husband, whom we should love with all the fibres of our being and on whom we should lavish all the treasures of our love," she read from her address, and she continued with a picture of the joys awaiting wedded life, not omitting a naive allusion to the pleasure in store for happy fathers.

After this everybody was at ease, and the fete continued amidst laughter and singing. When it was over every Jack chose a Jill and the wretched off-arms-arms to admit the most picturesque spots round the village. The prospectus drawn up for the occasion especially recommended a delicious retreat called "The Terrestrial Paradise." The "Temps," which reports this quaint custom, omits to state the number of bona-fide guests, but from the statistics given it seems that the best results were those of 1907, when 24 matches were made.

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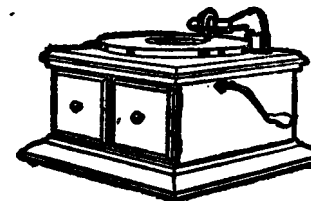
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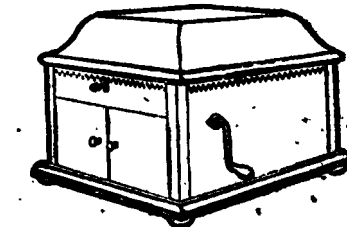
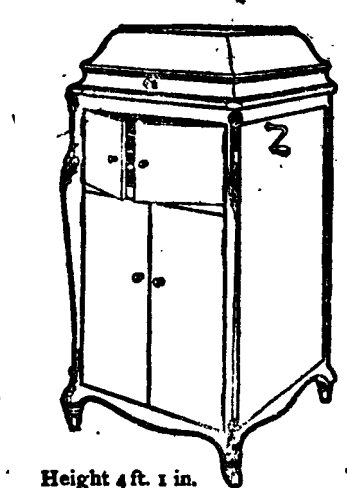


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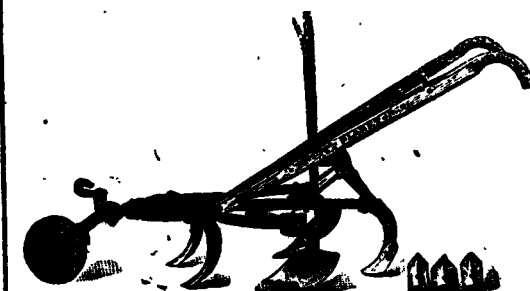
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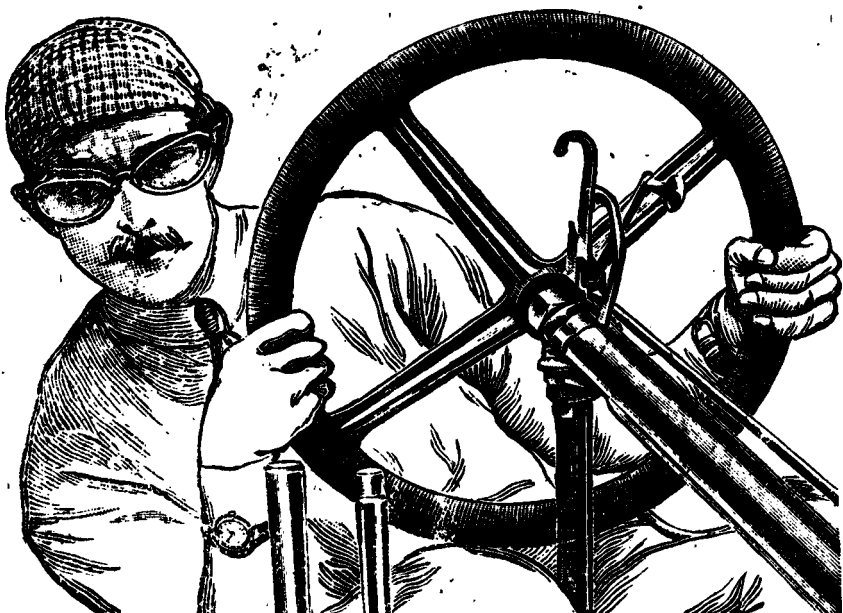
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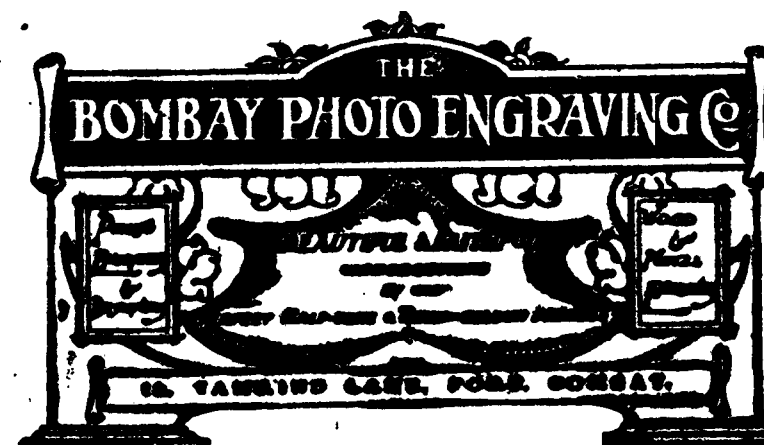
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